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CAPITAL CATCHES.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Death of Bayard Taylor in Berlin—Our South American Trade—The Composition of the Blaine Slander Club—Appointments and Confirmations—Mrs. Gaines.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The president transmitted to the senate a message in reply to the resolution asking information with regard to the commercial intercourse between the United States and South America. After referring to the importance of foreign commerce, he says that our exports during twenty years previous to 1877 were so small, and imports so large, as to necessitate a constant shipment of gold and so precluded a possibility of resumption of specie payment. In 1876, however, owing to vigorous efforts to extend our foreign commerce, these conditions were reversed and an outward drain of gold ceased. These agencies by which this change was effected must, he says, be maintained and strengthened, in order to make the futurs secure. Many of the products of the United States are now held in such favor abroad, that with equal commercial facilities we need not fear competition. In view of our return to a basis of coin values, it is of great importance that our export trade shall not suffer for want of means of communication with other countries. He closes with the statement that any measures in furtherance of these important interests will have his cordial approval. Accompanying the message is a report of the secretary of state, attributing the commercial predominance of Great Britain in South America to the regular steam postal communications, and urging promotion, by all just and appropriate means, on the part of the government, of this first and principal agency for the desired expansion of our foreign commerce. "The governments of the foreign states with which this commerce is to be opened," he says, "are ready to share with us the expense of this steam communication and the participation or non-participation of the United States is the turning point in the acceptance or rejection of the reciprocal trade offered us."

The state department was called on to-day by the house committee of foreign affairs for the papers in the case of John C. Landran, who claims several million dollars damages from the Peruvian government for an alleged breach of contract in connection with the guano islands.

Messrs. Ames and Pomeroy stated to-day before the house committee on the Pacific railroads that there is danger that the central branch of the Union Pacific will be sold under the first mortgage, and the second-mortgage bonds held by the government be rendered valueless, unless the company's claims for subsidy bonds and lands earned be acted on favorably by congress.

The house committee on private land claims agreed to-day to report favorably the bill granting to Mrs. Myra Gaines a title to fifty-four hundred and seventy arpents of land in Louisiana. The balance of her claim—eighty-two thousand arpents—was disallowed.

There will be no action by the senate finance committee on the subject proposed for the reduction of the tobacco tax until after the holidays, nor will any further arguments be heard on the subject until congress reassembles.

Among the confirmations of the senate to-day were Edward A. Sullivan to be the postmaster at Harrisonburg, Virginia, and French Strange, at Opelika, Arkansas; several other appointments for postmasters, Indian agents and naval officers, were also confirmed.

The patent law which had been under discussion was postponed until January 7th. The senate adopted the house bill extending the time for a report from the committee on Indian transfer. The house passed the Indian appropriation bill.

When the Indian appropriation bill is again called up for consideration in the house, it is the intention of prominent members on the committee of Indian affairs to submit an amendment abolishing the "board of peace commissioners." This board receive no compensation for their services, but are, according to existing law, entitled to fifteen thousand dollars to defray expenses.

The senate committee on appropriations to-day agreed to report favorably, and without amendment, on the house bill appropriating fifty thousand dollars to continue the postal service throughout the current fiscal year. Second Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, and Mr. Thompson, superintendent of railroad mail service, were previously heard by the committee this morning in advocacy of the bill. A majority of the committee were opposed to the house stipulation that there shall be no increase in existing postal car service during the remainder of the year, but rather than endanger the speedy enactment of the bill by returning it to the house, the committee decided to advise its passage by the senate without amendment.

The republican senatorial caucus failed to reach a satisfactory conclusion as to the determination of the republican membership of the commitee under the Blaine resolution, owing to the engagements made by the senators for the holiday recess and other considerations of personal convenience. Messrs. Blaine, Allison and Christiancy were appointed a committee to confer individually with the members of the caucus and those not present to arrange the matter, and report to a future caucus.

A meeting of southern senators and representatives was held at the capitol to-night to express the public sentiment in the region recently afflicted by yellow fever with regard to the charity and assistance rendered by the people of the north. Senator Eustis presided. H. D. Money, of Mississippi, was secretary. The committee was composed of Senators Lamar, Harris and Garland, and Representatives Ellis, Young, Cravens, Manning and Goode. Resolutions were reported expressing the most grateful feeling toward the people of the north for their generous charity and kindness during the prevalence of the fever. Eloquent speeches were made by Senator Eustis and Representatives Young, Ellis, Manning and others.

Hon. Casey Young, chairman of the house committee, to examine into and report on the cause of the yellow fever outbreak in the southern states last summer, has appointed the following sub-committees to visit the afflicted localities, namely: Garfield, of Ohio, Chittenden, of New York, and Morse, of Massachusetts, to visit Memphis and vicinity; Gibson, of Louisiana, Hooker, of Mississippi, and Young, of Tennessee, to visit New Orleans and vicinity. The sub-committees of the house and senate will sit and act jointly during their southern tour.

The house committee on claims to-day authorized Mr. Henderson, of Illinois, to report with favorable recommendation, pending the bill authorizing the proper accounting officer of the treasury to pay the amount due the state of Tennessee for keeping and maintaining United States military prisoners from the first of July, 1863, until December 1st, 1871.

A pardon was issued from the department of justice to-day for Jasper Johnson, former postmaster in Texas, convicted of embezzlement of government funds, and imprisoned at Austin.

XLV. CONGRESS.

Mr. Beck's Resolution—The Blaine Committee—Mail Transportation.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The vice-president laid before the senate a communication from John J. Davenport, clerk of the United States circuit court for the southern district of New York, inclosing the presentment lately found by the grand jury in that court in regard to the issue of fraudulent naturalization papers, and suggesting various amendments in the naturalization laws. Referred to committee on judiciary.

Mr. Christiancy (Michigan), from the committee on the revision of laws, reported a substitute for the bill of Beck, which was referred to that committee yesterday, to repeal sections 820 and 821 of the revised statutes of the United States. The substitute provides for the repeal of section 820 providing a test oath for jurors. It was ordered that it be printed and placed on the calendar. Beck gave notice that he would call the bill up for consideration to-morrow morning.

Mr. Dorsey (Arkansas), from the committee on appropriations, reported favorably on the house bill to provide for the deficiency in the transportation of mails by railroads, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at a later day.

Mr. McDonald (Indiana) introduced a bill to reimburse several states for interest paid on the war loan, and for other purposes. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

At the expiration of the morning hour the senate resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the statutes in relation to patents, and for other purposes.

The senate passed, without amendment, the house bill appropriating $450,000 to provide for the deficiency in the appropriation for the transportation of mails by railroad during the present fiscal year, and providing that there shall be no increase in the postal car service beyond what existed on the 1st of December.

The vice-president announced, as the select committee to inquire whether the constitutional rights of citizens were violated at the recent elections, in accordance with Blaine's resolution, adopted on Tuesday, Messrs. Teller (Colorado), Cameron (Wisconsin), Kirkwood (Iowa), Mitchell (Oregon), Plumb (Kansas), Bayard (Delaware), Wallace (Pennsylvania), Bailey (Tennessee), and Garland (Arkansas). Messrs. Mitchell and Plumb were subsequently excused from service on the committee, and their places respectively filled by the appointment of Messrs Hoar and McMillan.

THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Acklin (Louisiana), J. S. Young was sworn in to fill the vacancy in the fifth congressional district of Louisiana, caused by the death of J. J. Leonard.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Indian appropriation bill.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, December 20. — Ex-Governor Foote who has just been confirmed as the superintendent of the mint, at New Orleans, presented his bond at the treasury to-day. He desires to leave Washington for his new station to-morrow.

THE SIERRA NEVADA CRASH.

Skae Not So Rich by $3,000,000 as He Was—A New Yorker Loses About $300,000.

San Francisco Correspondence Commercial Bulletin.

I can not begin to give an idea of the extent of the disaster wrought by this smash in values, but it has caught some of our heaviest capitalists. Men who two months ago could boast of being millionaires are to-day cramped for money to pay living expenses. Among the heaviest losers is Skae himself. Skae had twenty-five thousand shares of the stock pledged for a loan of $800,000. By the grace of the Nevada bank he still holds it, but the $1,000,000 or more of profit that was on it has all been swept away, together with the $800,000 borrowed, and the profit of ten thousand shares sold two months ago at high figures. Skae is not is not so rich to-day by $3,000,000 as he was on the 1st of November.

The next heavy losers are two or three heavy Jewish houses. They began to sell at the break at from $150 down. When the stock reached $90 they all said it was a magnificent time to get their stock back, and they bought more than they had in the first place. The result was another tumble of fifty per cent., and the Jews were sold out one by one. Some were ruined; others have come out with losses of from $20,000 to $100,000.

Another very heavy loser is Archie Borland, a rough Irishman, but a good miner. Borland made a million or so in the great Bonanza rise, and has been adding to it ever since. But the crash caught him loaded with Sierra Nevada. He has his stock yet, but he puts his losses by shrinkage at fully half a million.

Senator Jones is crippled also. Jones went into this thing to repair his fortune, which has been wrecked since he quit the Comstock for the United States Senate, and he invested very heavily alone at from $75 to $100. He could at one time have cleaned up nearly $300,000, but, having great faith, he held on. To-day he has been moving heaven and earth to raise money to protect his stock, and it was not until J. C. Flood came to his rescue that he succeeded.

E. J. Baldwin lost $200,000, and a number of our local capitalists also lost heavily.

One New York operator, who has been dealing heavily in Sierra Nevada, and at one time could have cleaned up $165,000, came here when the cross-cut had just started to watch things for himself. He interviewed the Skae party and became infused with their faith. That faith cost him just the $165,000 profits and $124,000 besides. He went home on Sunday.

TWO LITTLE WAIFS.

Fatherless and Motherless, and Working their Way from Georgia to Buffalo.

New York Sun.

A bright, black-eyed little fellow, clad in rough but warm clothing, and looking clean and neat, entered the Temperance dining-rooms in Market street, Newark, on Friday evening, and said to Mrs. Brothington, the proprietress:

"Missus, will you give me and Liz. something to eat for a quarter?"

When Mrs. Brothington inquired who he meant by "Liz," the boy brought a little girl into the room and said: "Here she be." She was a wee thing, and her large blue eyes and gold-colored curly hair attracted the attention of the customers at the tables. The boy said that she was his sister, that she was seven years of age, and he was ten. His name was Robbie Hurd and she was Lizzie Hurd. They were born in Buffalo, but their parents moved to Savannah, Georgia, when Lizzie was two years of age. Two years afterward their mother died, and their father, who was a porter in a store, had a hard time of it in caring for them. Robbie helped him a little after he was seven years of age, selling papers and blacking boots. After their father died, five months ago, the children were left penniless. Robbie remembered that he had friends in or near Buffalo, and he resolved to make his way to that city with his sister.

"Some good folk," said Robbie, "they give me some money an' they give Liz some new clothes, an' we got as far as Raleigh all right. Then we got off, an' I sold fruit and blacked boots there for two weeks, an' saved three dollars. We got on a trian an' we got to Richmond for a'most nothin', where we stayed until a man sent us to Baltimore on a ship. The Christian women kept us at their place for some time, an' then we just got on the cars an' the conductor took us to Philadelphia, an' there we stayed sellin' papers till Tuesday, when we started for Newark. We begged on the way, an' we was took up some ways on the railroad, but we had to walk from Elizabeth.

"What we goin' to do now? Why, we's a goin' to New York, and I'm goin' to black boots till I get money to go to Buffalo. I've saved four dollars an' thirty cents, besides the quarter for supper. Afraid of New York! No, mam, for we'll make our way, an' we'll be all right in Buffalo."

Then the girl said with pride that she had $1.42 saved, and that she would help Robbie. Mrs. Brothington gave the two waifs a good supper, and told them to keep their money. A purse of $2.15 was made up, and the little ones started for New York.

Death of Bayard Taylor.

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The secretary of state has received a telegram from Mr. Sidney Everett, secretary of the United States legation at Berlin, announcing the death of Minister Bayard Taylor at four o clock this afternoon.

BERLIN, December 19.—The fatal symptoms which preceded Minister Taylor's death came on suddenly. He had been out of bed, and was transacting some business with the officials of the American legation yesterday. His death was peaceful and painless.

The Bennett Medal.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The James Gordon Bennett medal for meritorious services was this morning presented to fireman Thomas J. Dougherty, of the hook and ladder company number one, for his heroic conduct in rescuing two persons at a fire.

One hundred policemen are on duty along third avenue railroad, although everything is quiet and the strikers this morning commenced receiving aid and subscriptions from the drivers on other lines.

The Virginia Debt.

RICHMOND, December 19.—The adoption by the house of delegates of a resolution from the finance committee in relation to a conference with the creditors on the 15th of January next, with the proviso that no settlement can be had except upon principles of the Barbour bill, was incorrectly stated yesterday. The resolutions were only reported by the committee, and will not come up for consideration till after the holiday recess.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

"RED LEARY" CALLED UP IN COURT.

A Tennesseean Frozen to Death—Crushed by the Snow—A Somnambulist's Fall—An Attempt at Suicide—A Distressing Fire in Cohoes—Failures and Vexations.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Under a strong guard of deputy sheriffs armed with revolvers, "Red Leary," the suspected Northampton bank robber, was brought into the supreme court this morning on a habeas corpus proceeding. The court-room was densely crowded, and the prisoner's counsel demurred to the sheriff's return, claiming that a case of mistaken identity in asserting that Leary was not in Massachusetts at the time of the bank robbery, and claiming that the whole proceedings were a fraud on the governments of Massachusetts and New York. Detective Pinkerton testified as to the identity of the prisoner, but on cross-examination admitted that he had no personal knowledge of his being in Massachusetts at the time of the robbery. A formal motion was then made for Leary's discharge. Judge Davis held that a prima facie case had been made and adjourned the case until Saturday, for the production of the evidence on the defective character of the papers on which the government acted.

Last night a fire in Bowery street, Cohoes, destroyed the residence of Patrick Rourke. His four sons and two daughters were in the burning building. The girls were rescued. The older one was so badly burned that she cannot survive, while the younger one was comparatively injured. Mr. Rourke died soon after being taken from the building. The boys were all dead when found. The house was burned to the ground.

LAWRENCEBURG, TENN., December 19.—This morning the dead body of James Durham was discovered by some of the jurors of our circuit court lying in the road about one mile south of the town. He had been drinking the evening before, and, it is supposed, fell from his horee, and being in a stupor was frozen to death. Durham was a quiet and good citizen, and not given to drinking. He leaves a wife and family.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—The Globe-Democrat's Kansas City special says that the roof of Frank's hall, in that city, fell in last night by the great weight of snow on it, and the building was almost entirely crushed to the ground. One man, name unknown, was killed, and several others more or less seriously wounded.

TOLEDO, O., December 19.—Warren S. Waite, a prominent citizen of this city and formerly assistant postmaster-general, met with a violent death last night. During the night, Mr. Waite left his bed and proceeding to the third story of his residence, climbed out on the roof, over which he walked, falling to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and receiving injuries from which he soon expired. It is supposed to be a case of somnambulism.

MEMPHIS, December 19.—John Benzee, a cigar maker, attempted to committ suicide this morning, taking sixty grains of arsenic. He is in a dying condition to-night. Cause—domestic troubles.

CHICAGO, December 19.—The wife of Pete McCartney, the notorious counterfeiter, recently sentenced to fifteen years in the Indiana penitentiary, applied for a divorce here in court to-day.

RICHMOND, VA., December 19.—In the hustings court to-day, a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Wm. F. Tragdon, of Greensboro, and the prisoner liberated. Tragdon was arrested in June last for obtaining goods from Richmond merchants, was subsequently tried, convicted, and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. Upon an appeal to the supreme court the decision of the lower court was reversed; hence the nolle prosequi. Tragdon has been in jail since first arrested.

MEMPHIS, December 19.—Judge Baxter overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of B. H. Eddins, convicted of ballot-box stuffing, and sentenced the defendant to two years in the penitentiary.

Special dispatch to the Constitution.

ST. LOUIS, December 20.—William H. Beaucleigh and James C. Mabin were convicted in the United States court of passing "spiel marks" as gold coin on a verdant countryman, yesterday, and sentenced by Judge Treat—the former to three years imprisonment in the penitentiary and one thousand dollars fine, and the latter to four years imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine. James Hargate, Jack Evans and Ann Welsh, counterfeiters, were also sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary.

DETROIT, MICH., December 20.—A special dispatch to the Free Press from Kalamazoo says a passenger train on the Grand Rapids and Indiana railroad yesterday evening came in collision with a cutter containing John McIndre, his wife and three children, at Hunt's crossing, near Plainville, Mich. McIndre was instantly killed and his wife and one child fatally injured.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 20.—Considerable excitement prevails in town to-night over the discovery of the body of Frank M. Murphy, a respectable painter, in the dissecting room of the Evansville medical college. Murphy's remains were buried last Sunday, and his wife received an anonymous note late this afternoon instructing her to go to the college and she would discover the body of her husband. She followed the instructions in the note, and the police have taken possession of the building. She identified the body, which was partially dissected, by marks and initials on an arm. An inquest is being held, with the intention of getting at the person who robbed the grave. Developments leading to shocking disclosures are anticipated.

Pullman's Defaulting Secretary.

New York Times.

Charles W. Angell, the pullman palace car company's defaulting secretary, is now on his way to this country in custody of the company's agent. It has been learned that he sailed from this city on a steamer for Bremen, but went ashore at Southampton. There he obtained a passport as a British subject under the name of Seymour. Thence he sailed for Rio de Janeiro, where he remained several weeks. He was very nervous and restless while there, and changed his hotel a number of times. At last he said that the climate did not agree with him, and that he should return to England. He took passage in a sailing ship for Liverpool, but adopted the precaution of choosing a vessel which he knew intended touching at Lisbon. There he disembarked, and went to a hotel on the Plaza de Sul, still passing under the name of Seymour. He represented himself to be in ill health, and kept himself secluded, taking his meals in his room. He had allowed his full beard to grow, and further disguised himself by wearing blue glasses. Had he not made such extraordinary efforts at secrecy he might have remained unrecognized, but his conduct brought him under the surveillance of the local police, and when the descriptive circulars and photographs arrived his identity was quickly established. Nine days afier his arrival in Lisbon he was arrested.

SOCIALISM.

All Europe Trembling.

London letter (Dec. 3) to the New York Sun.

The European governments are showing, by the stringent measures which they are adopting, that they are thoroughly alarmed at the spread of socialism. When we look back over the sanguinary attempts which have evidently had their origin in this association, we cannot wonder at the panic of crowned heads and prominent statesmen. The functions of government are attended with a new and most insidious peril. We have had, since the year opened, two attempts made upon the life of the emperor of Germany, in one of which he was severely wounded; one attempt made upon the life of the king of Spain; one made upon the life of the king of Italy, in which both he and his prime minister were wounded; two attempts to blow up the prime ministers of Austria and Hungary with dynamite; the assassination of the Russian minister of police; besides the discovery of several minor plots and conspiracies of which we have heard little, because they were nipped in the bud.

This is a very fair crop for a year which has not yet closed, and gives food for reflection to those whose positions render their lives especially insecure. It is some time since Prince Bismarck was last attacked, but he lives in constant expectation of his fate, and is closely guarded by the police. The emperor of Germany has not ventured back to his capital, and great preparations are making for the protection of his life at the time of his return.

It is a remarkable circumstance that in the only case where the attack was successful, that of General Mezentzoff, the Russian police minister, who died a few hours after he was wounded, the assassins got clear off, and in spite of the elaborate machinery of the Russian police, all search for them has proved unavailing. The result has been that the most stringent laws are being everywhere passed, and the utmost activity prevails in all the police departments of Europe, with the inevitable effect of encouraging the organization it is sought to repress. In Germany it is forbidden to any one, excepting military men, or sportsmen with licenses, to carry arms in Berlin or its suburbs. Many of the socialists have been expelled, and the press regulations are most severe. In Italy proceedings have been instituted for the trial of 140 internationalists. Many arrests of woman have taken place in Florence and it is found that the ramifications spread throughout all countries, the secret circles in each being in constant communication through the means of confidential agents.

They are much assisted in their powers of combination and of destruction by the modern appliances of the age. Dynamite is an excellent explosive material for demolishing several important personages at a time when they happen to be grouped together, and railroads and telegraphs facilitate concerted action. The prospect of a European war is one which offers to these gentry the occasion of which they hope to avail themselves, and for which they are preparing. And we may lay it down as a certainty that whenever the crowned heads of Europe go to war with each other the internationalists will take them in the rear. It is this conviction which is even now acting as a sedative. Count Schouvaloff, who was for some years minister of police in Russia, knows as well as Prince Bismarck that the real danger lies at home, and that if they get into complications abroad their own houses will be set on fire. Hence, they have struck up a cordial alliance on this ground.

THE COUNTY CONVICTS.

They are Vigorously at Work and Tolerably Happy.

The discussion of the state convict system, which is the ruling sensation at this time, has led to inquiries concerning the disposition and condition of our county convicts. Meeting Judge Pittman, the excellent ordinary of our county, yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION made a few casual queries.

"Judge, how are our county convicts getting along?"

"All right, so far as I have any reports," replied the genial judge.

"Where are they?"

"They are working the McDonough road, about two miles from town, and putting it in excellent condition."

"How do you like your system, after a trial thus far, of working the convicts almost exclusively upon the [illegible]"

"I like it better every day. It is the system that must eventually prevail all over the state. We must have good roads, and I propose, in due time, to see that Fulton county is not excelled in that line."

WELL FED AND WELL TREATED.

"How long do you work the convicts?" we asked.

"Well, from sun-up until sun-down. They have to put in all the work they can. In the summer, though, we give them a fair resting spell during the heated portion of the day."

"How are they quartered?"

"In the summer principally in tents, and in the winter we try to provide them comfortable house quarters."

"Have you had any complaints of bad treatment or ill-feeding?"

"None at all. I dont allow either, and the overseer is a man well skilled in the treatment of convicts. They are treated well and managed with firmness, and are given good, wholesome food. Our convicts do not stand upon the same footing with the state convicts. The county convicts are in usually for short terms, and are constantly rotating, so that a little docility brings good treatment and a few months work well done is the result.

"Are the ranks very full now?"

"Not very."

Upon inquiry, we learn that the condition of the county convicts, as regards health, comfort and food, is all that the most fastidious forced servitor of the county could desire We are glad to chronicle this blissful state of affairs in our local penal institution.

AS TO TRADE.

The Reports of a Shrewd Observer of Traffic.

Yesterday morning THE CONSTITUTION'S commercial indicator met Captain Jim Anderson, of the well-known New York firm of Anderson, Starr & Co, but who is a popular Georgian, and one of the best observers of the state of trade who traverses our state.

"How is business?"

"Very good, wherever I have been."

"Well, where have you been?"

"All around. I have just gotten back from southwest Georgia, where I found the most money and the best outlook for business."

"Are the folks in the wire-grass flush this season?"

"They are well off and disposed to keep so. In fact, I find a fair feeling all around, and I believe the people generally are in good condition. In my line, clothing, I have nothing to complain of. I have a splendid batch of orders."

CORROBORATIVE COMMENTS.

Several other commercial tourists in the city confirm this flattering report and represent all branches of trade in good form. The number of solicitors from wholesale and jobbing houses now traveling in Georgia is something marvelous. Our city merchants are also doing admirable business, and the December orders have been in excess of the like term for many years past.

The retail trade in all lines, particularly dry goods, notions, jewelry, etc., has bulged ahead at a lively rate under the impulse of Christmas orders.

Another notable fact is the unanimity with which the representatives of outside firms agree that the credit and condition financially of our Georgia people is greatly ahead of that of the people of any of our sister southern states. Pluck, work and economy will tell!

SCATTERED SCRAPS.

—A survey has been ordered to be made with a view to the construction of a railway between Tiflis, Batoum and Kars.

—A Chinaman was recently robbed of $300 by two white men near Grass Valley, California.

—Numbers of Crimean Tartars fled in disguise to Turkey with the Turkish prisoners in order to escape conscription in the Russian army.

—Three years ago there was not a tree in Santa Monica, California. Now there are hundreds there that will measure thirty inches in circumference.

—The filthy and degrading habit of opium-smoking is taking root in Albany, Oregon, and young girls are being induced to test the poisonous drug.

—Mackey is inclined to deny the story that he is a Grant man. He says that the lie about his connection with the Bulgarian offer is the biggest one yet told in connection with him.

—An engineer in Denver was crushed under his wrecked locomotive, and could not be readily taken out. He endured the agony two hours, and then cut his throat with his pocket-knife.

—In the freight of the French line ship Canada, which sailed for Havre on Wednesday, were 412 cases of silk-worm eggs from Yokohama, Japan, valued at $200,000, and consigned to the agent of the line to be forwarded to Italy.

—The Toronto Globe serves notice upon the Princess Louise that while she has a perfect right to intimate to her lady guests that they shall be dressed in low-necked dresses, or furnish medical certificates, very many Canadian ladies will be altogether unable, if these rules are enforced, to show their attachment and respect for the princess in the usual manner. The rule, it says, is introduced in Canada for the first time, and is unsuited to the climate and habits of the people.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

THE DESTITUTION IN ENGLAND.

The Meaning of Gladstone's Candidacy—The Strikers—Among the Turks, the Italians, the French and the Rest of Them—Bismarck's Tobacco Scheme Rejected.

LONDON, December 19.—An Oldham dispatch says a number of mills, principally those of limited companies, have commenced running a part of their machinery at a reduction, but "minders" have in a very few cases appeared to look after mills. The "piecers," engaged in many instances for "minders," have performed their duties satisfactorily. It is a part of the scheme of the employees to break down the "minders" union by employing "piecers" to attend to attend to mills and thus dispense with the "minders" altogether. The following companies have started to work: Borough Broadway, Higginshaw, Bell, Wernett, Equitable, Boundary, and Honeywell. In the case of one or two they have been obliged to commence in consequence of large and profitable orders. Schemes have been set on foot by which the reduction will remain in abeyance until the settlement of the dispute. In the meantime, money may be invested at interest, and if the employers win, they will draw the money, and vice versa. Employers generally will not agree to such a thing, and demand that five per centage reduction be unconditionally enforced. It is stated that so bad is trade that they are even prepared, should the operatives go in upon a reduction, to run short time. They are firm upon the question of reduction. The strike has now entered upon its fourth week, and there have been lost in wages sixty thousand pounds, besides the loss of capital. There is great distress among the laboring classes, and appeals are being made for their relief.

The Manchester Guardian says: "Judging from the tone of the district meeting there seems to be every reason to believe that the strike will continue for sometime. Districts whose headquarters are in the center of the town have unanimously resolved to remain out; they did not regard the scheme of the "trusteeing" reduction provisionally as worthy of their attention, and all the meetings, as far as heard from, voted to continue the strike, and they say they have plenty of support from other districts."

Gladstone's willingness to contest Edinburghshire for the house of commons is conditioned on assurances to be given by the liberal committee that they can secure his return. The object is to win that important seat, Lord Dalkeith, the present member, being a conservative.

A telegram to Lloyds, dated Galata, to-day, reports that the steamer Byzantine, from Marseilles for Constaninople, has been sunk by a collision. One hundred and fifty lives were lost.

Commissioner McCormick reports that nearly all the goods to the United States from the Paris exposition are already in Havre, and will be shipped thence on the Constitution and Supply before the first of January.

Mr. Walsh, American minister, is better.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, December 20.—The Times' correspondent at Berlin states that notwithstanding the denial by the Journal de St. Petersburg, it is known in authoritative circles here that negotiations are still pending relative to the method of starting the proposal for a joint occupation of the Bulgariah districts in the event of disturbances after the Russian evacuation. It is believed that Russia would refuse assent, but this would not prevent the other powers from acting.

The Times' correspondent at Constantinople says that he hears on good Russian authority that as soon as order is somewhat secured in eastern Roumelia the Russians will retire. A definite treaty is in a fair way of settlement.

A dispatch to the Times from Vienna states that with the victory of the government on the eastern policy the ministerial crisis may be considered as surmounted both here an in Pesth.

The correspondent of the Telegraph at Vienna denies that the Roumelian commission has returned to Constantinople.

The Telegraph's Constantinople dispatch says Ramor will be expelled from Turkey with consent of the American legation.

A Daily News dispatch from Peshawur states that the expedition against Zukka Khiels started on Thursday. The tribe muster 700 warriors. It is expected that if they are cornered they will fight until exterminated.

BERLIN, December 20.—The government committee of inquiry has rejected Bismarck's tobacco monopoly scheme, and favors a duty according to weight as advocated by the national liberals. It is believed Bismarck will not accept the decision.

The socialist newspaper Zukunpt has been suppressed.

THE LADIES' FAIR LAST NIGHT.

A Grand Opening—The Crowd—The Attractions.

The fair for the benefit of the Ladies benevolent home opened last night at the Concordia hall with probably more success than any entertainment of this character previously held in our city. The elegant and spacious hall was crowded during the entire evening with numerous visitors. Every one present seemed to have entered the hall with the determination to have an evening's pleasure, no matter what it cost. Along either side of the hall were a dozen large tables, upon which were piled perfect pyramids of every imaginable variety of of articles. The walls, as well as the stage at the far end, were beautifully and handsomely decorated with evergreens, while the tables were festooned in a like manner.

THE CAKE TABLE.

This table is one of the handsomest in the room. Mrs. B. F. Abbott has it in charge, assisted by several ladies. It is covered with numerous handsome cakes of various kinds. Many of them are handsomely decorated with icing. Several of them were disposed of last evening, but their places were promptly filled with others equally as handsome and as tastily dressed. When the fair is over we are sure that a fine sum will have been realized at the cake table.

MRS. EICHBERG'S TABLE.

For beauty and taste this table is not excelled by any in the hall. Her dolls are made a specialty. Hundreds of beautiful and some very handsome dolls are to be seen upon it. One large one, dressed most superbly as a bride, was made a present to the fair by the Scientific association. It will be raffled off the closing night of the fair. Already a large number of chances have been taken and the remaining number on the list is decreasing very rapidly. A more handsome Christmas present than this doll could not be given. At this table is also an Odd Fellow's regalia, most beautifully made, which is to be voted for. Mr. John B. Goodwin and Mr. W. G. Gramling are the contestants. A good many votes have already been polled for each of these candidates, and the contest is growing warm as the fair advances.

THE LIBRARY TABLE.

The Young Men's library have a table, at which can be found something to suit the taste of every one. This department of the fair is presided over by many of the officers of the Young Men's library and several young ladies, who cause the table to be one of the most attractive in the room. A fine sum was realized at this table last night. The popularity of the association after which it is named is the secret of much of its success.

MRS. JACKSON'S TABLE.

At the far end of the hall is a beautifully arranged table, presided over by Mrs. James Jackson, Mrs. B. H. Hill, jr., and Mrs. Darwin Jones. Upon this table can be seen hundreds of handsome pieces of ladies' handiwork. Everything in this line that can be thought of is here in abundance. The ladies who have charge of the table were quite successful in making many sales last night. One of the most attractive features on this table is a contest for a handsome portrait which is to be of the person who succeeds in polling the greatest number of votes. There are three contestants, namely: Masters Wrenn, Boylston and Van Epps. This contest promises to be quite exciting. Several hundred votes were placed in the box last night. Of course, to guess who will be the winner can not be done at this early stage of the game. We will tell you all about it after the votes are counted. Go up to-night, pay your money and take your choice of the candidates.

THE GATE CITY TABLE.

The ladies who have charge of this table are Mrs. R. J. Lowry and Mrs. J. H. Porter. Several hundred articles, suitable for Christmas presents, are exhibited here. Among the number are scores of dolls of every size. Some of them are very handsome and dressed superbly. The prices placed upon each article show that they are fully as cheap as they could be purchased at any store in the city.

These ladies are working assiduously to make the table a success, and we are quite confident that they will. Numerous patrons called at this table last night and invested freely. They found that good bargains could be had, and a fine assortment was on hand from which to select such presents as suited them.

THE KIMBALL HOUSE TABLE.

Near the entrance to the hall is situated one of the most attractive tables in the room. It has been named in honor of the above popular hotel. Upon it can be seen numerous handsome donations made by the proprietors. Mrs. Warren P. Lovett and Mrs. Hutchinson presided at this table, assisted by a score of beautiful young ladies. The table groans under the weight of large quantities of articles of every description. For variety, and a plenty of it, this table, it is said, leads the van. The proceeds from it will be quite handsome when the returns are made.

THE DOMESTIC VENTURE TABLE

is presided over by Mrs. W. P. Pattillo, assisted by Mrs. W. F. Peck and Mrs. D. W. Appler, who are kept constantly on the go attending to the wants of the numerous customers who are always on hand. Many very valuable articles will be disposed of at this table during the fair. Among them is a set of handsome solid silver spoons which some lucky one who makes a venture will get at a small cost. There are so many articles at this table that are worthy of mention that we have had to speak of the display in general terms and leave visitors to see for themselves.

THE REFRESHMENT TABLE

is situated in a hall adjoining the one used in which to make the general display. It is presided over by Mrs. J. M. Ball, Mrs. B. W. Frobel, Mrs. Dr. J. M. Johnson and Mrs. Wallace Rhodes. With reference to this feature of the fair we have only to say that everything that can be called for will be furnished at the shortest notice and served up in the most delicate style. A fine lunch will be served at any hour today. Call and get one.

OTHER MATTERS.

At Mrs. James Jackson's table is a handsome gilded marble-top table presented to the fair by Mr. P. H. Snook. This article is one of the most beautiful on exhibition. It will be disposed of by raffle.

A bale of fine cotton is up for raffle. It was generously donated to the managers of the fair by Mr. S. M. Inman. The staple is of fine quality, and no doubt the bale will bring quite a large sum. The fair has opened as a success, and we are glad to learn that the managers are quite confident that a good sum will be realized.

THE COW-HIDE CASE.

The West End Sensation to be Reviewed To-Day.

This morning in the [illegible] summer is to be called for trial. The parties assailant in that affair have been indicted for riot, and the case promises, should it go to investigation, to bring out all the richness and true inwardness of the circumstances leading to the riot and the cow-hiding of the alleged gay Lothario.

The accused parties are to be ably defended by Gartrell & Wright and Captain Bray, while the solicitor-general, probably assisted by other counsel, will stand for the state. The case created considerable local excitement at the time and the trial will be liberally attended.

Perhaps, owing to the illness of Captain Bray and the absense of one of the defendants, a continuance until the spring term may be secured.

The National Trotters.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, December 20.—The executive committee of the National association of trotting horse breeders met to-night and decided to hold the trotting meeting at Hartford, Connecticut, early in September. In addition to two stakes already closed, there will be stakes for stallions that have never beaten 2:20, 2:26 and 2:40. The entrance fee for 2:20 class will be five hundred dollars, half forfeit to 2:26 and 2:40 classes The entrance will be $250 each, half forfeit. There will also be a stake for five-year olds or under, to which the entrance fee will be five hundred dollars. There will also be a stake for foals of 1874, '75 and '76, to be trotted for on the same condition as the similar stake of last year. It will be called the Mali stakes, as President Mali has added $500 to it. It was decided to open several other stakes, one for trotting sires similar to the American stallion stakes at Louisville, to be trotted in 1882. Another stake for foals of 1877 and '78 to trot as three-year olds is to be opened and called the American nursery stakes. The entries are to close next May.

The New England Nationals.

NEW HAVEN, December 19.—A call has been issued by the members of the executive committee of the national party of New England for a mass conference of the representatives of the party, at Boston, January 2d, for the purpose of perfecting plans for systematic organization, etc. Butler has signified his intention of being present.

A New Electric Light.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Professors Houston and Thompson exhibited last night before Franklin institute an invention of the electric light, which they claim solves the problem of cheap lighting by electricity. The light is produced by an incandescence of carbon points, and not by burning, as in electric lights hitherto exhibited.

With Blackened Gloves.

BALTIMORE, December 19.—The sparring match with blackened gloves, between Professor William Miller and Joe Goss which came off to-night at the Maryland institute hall in the presence of five hundred spectators, resulted in a victory for Miller by a score of twenty-two face hits to nineteen for Goss.

Governor Hampton.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 19.—Governor Hampton's condition still remains about the same, although it is thought he is slowly improving.

BY THE WAY.

—Lord Lytton, according to an English critic, is not viceroy, but vice-emperor, correctly speaking.

—A feather cloak made of 38,880 feathers of the quail, prairie chicken and wild duck, is for sale in St. Louis at $500.

—One Nickel has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at Paris for stabbing a man, though the doctors tried to prove that he was irresponsible, not being in possession of his five-centses.—New York World.

—Kearney has arrived safely in California, and it is to be hoped that the golden state will appreciate his value and not let him go so far from home next time. Do you think we would allow our own Ben Butler to endanger his precious self 3,000 miles away?

—An Illinois justice's jury found a verdict, but the jurors refused to make it known till their fees were paid. The cash was not forthcoming, and as there was no way to force them to disclose their secret they were discharged.

—A nurse at Warwick, England, has been fined £2 for violently slapping a yellow fever patient, a child of five, though it was admitted she had been up day and night and was very much exhausted. A farmer at Rotherham was fined £5 for tying his dog to a railing and kicking it to death because it did not go for some cattle when bidden to do so.

—The superintendent of the Hartford library association says that, as a rule, boys and girls "read too much. Our accounts show that one boy has taken 102 story books in six months, and one girl 112 novels in the same time." The books taken between September 1 and November 30 show the average reading of young America. They were in the following proportion: fiction, 71 per cent.; acts and science, 3½; biography, 5; history, 4½; travel, 4; poetry and drama, 2; theology, 1; miscellaneous, 7.

WHERE DOES HE LIVE?

A DEBATABLE QUESTION IN COUNCIL.

Mr. B. F. Longley Disputes the Election of Mr. W. H. Patterson—An Animated Examination of the Facts by the City Council and a Decision in Favor of Mr. Patterson.

It has been well known for some days past that Mr. B. F. Longley would contest the election of Mr. W. H. Patterson, as a member of council elect, from the fourth ward. Last night there was a meeting of the general council to consider the case. There were present Mayor Angier and a full board, except Aldermen Jones and Castleberry.

Mr. Patterson appeared, and was represented by Mr. Julius Brown as attorney. Mr. Longley was also present, and was represented by Mr. J. T. Glenn as council.

Mr. Patterson was examined as to his place of residence, and stated that he lived on Peachtree street near the corporation line. Mr. H. T. McDaniel, city engineer, was also examined as to the location of Mr. Patterson's residence as regards ward lines. Mr. McDaniel declared that Mr. Patterson lived a considerable distance inside of the fourth ward line, and exhibited his maps to show the correctness of his opinion. The only point in the case is as to whether or not Mr. Patterson

LIVES IN THE FOURTH WARD,

for the representation of which Mr. Patterson received a majority of 307 votes. This is a mere matter of fact, but over it there was a considerable contest in a legal way. Mr. Glenn made an address to the council, in which he held and argued that Mr. Patterson lived in the fifth ward, and could not represent the fourth ward. He also argued that an ordinance passed by the general council in 1874 declared the line between the fourth and fifth wards to be the center of Peachtree street, and that as Mr. Patterson lived on the left hand side of the street, he was in the fifth ward. He also argued that the ordinance declaring the line of division the center of new Peachtree street revoked all previous ordinances which may have made old Peachtree street the line.

Mr. Brown replied in behalf of Mr. Patterson, and said he regretted very much that this was a case where a man's anxiety to be a councilman urged him to contest a majority of over three hundred votes. He denied the proposition that there was any provision in our city charter which required that a man must live in the ward he represents in the general council. He read from the charter the language which says that two members must be elected "for" each ward and not "from" each ward. Wherever there is a necessity for the residence of an officer in a certain ward the charter expressly says so and does not leave it to any inference. Mr. Brown read from supreme court decisions to prove the correctness of his position. He declared that if the voters of Atlanta chose to do so, they could choose their officers from Macon or Savannah. If a man is to be elected [illegible]

All of this argument was on the supposition that Patterson did not live in the fourth ward. He then argued that the old ordinance declaring the ward line to be old Peachtree street was not revoked by the new ordinance, changing the name of Ivy street to Peachtree street. He denied the right of any council to change the ward line, and if the ordinance referred to did so attempt to change the lines it was null and void. Even if Patterson is declared out under the law Longley does not go in.

Mr. Glenn replied to Mr. Brown, and said that there was a piece in THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday which declared that the council would be like a "returning board" in this case, and said he thought the council ought to discover the author of the article if possible, and punish him for contempt, if its power went so far. He continued that he did not argue that Mr. Longley was elected, and thought a new election should be ordered. He denied the proposition that the city's officers could be imported from anywhere. We must have men who live here and know the wants of our people. It makes no difference, perhaps, about other officers, but the plain law, and plain common sense declare that our city law-makers must be from the city and know the necessities of our city. We have for the city at large a mayor and three aldermen, but the councilmen are from the wards they are to represent, and must live in the wards. He argued that the act amending the law that each ward should elect its own representatives, yet declared that the councilman must live in the ward he represents. Men have been known to resign when they moved out of the ward they were chosen to represent. He said Mr. Brown's construction of the law would be disastrous to the city. There is a power in councils to change ward lines, and this power was exercised in the ordinance which threw Mr. Patterson's residence out of the fourth ward into the fifth ward. Mr. Longley denied that he was very anxious to be in the council, but he did not think the fifth ward ought to have three representatives and the fourth ward only one.

THE VERDICT.

At the conclusion of the argument Councilman Crew offered a resolution that the council declare the election of W. H. Patterson valid and legal. Councilman Maher seconded the resolution and advised Mr. Longley to go no further in the matter.

Councilman Flynn said he did not think the power of representation was intended to be restricted to residence in the ward by the authors of the city charter.

Councilman Boring said he believed the dividing line of the fourth and fifth wards to be old Peachtree street, and Mr. Patterson is clearly a citizen of the fourth ward.

Councilman English said he would be unwilling to go on record as declaring that a man could represent any ward he chose to run for. He wished to separate this question from the issue pending. The boundaries of the wards in dispute should be first defined and then the question of election should be settled.

Councilman Crew spoke in favor of the resolution in the form in which he had offered it.

Councilman English insisted on his point as necessary in the proper settlement of the case.

Councilman Crew insisted on his position and argued for his resolution.

Alderman Mitchell favored the resolution as offered by Councilman Crew, and said he was unwilling to pass an ordinance just now defining the line of the fourth ward, as it would look like "ex post facto" legislation

The ordinance offered by Councilman English, defining the line between the fourth and fifth wards, was read, and its author spoke in favor of it.

Councilman Maddox addressed himself to the question in a few remarks, declaring that a citizen, to represent a ward, must live in it. As to where the line of the fourth ward is, he was uncertain. He offered an ordinance as a substitute for the whole, which was tabled.

The ordinance offered by Councilman English was taken up.

Councilman Flynn spoke on the question, favoring the adoption of the ordinance.

Mr. Crew withdrew his resolution temporarily.

Councilman English's ordinance was then adopted by five yeas to four nays.

Councilman Crew offered again his resolution declaring Mr. Patterson elected.

The yeas and nays were called. Those voting in favor of the resolution were Alderman Mitchell, and Councilmen Boring, Maher, Dallas, Maddox, Flynn, English and Crew—8.

Those voting against the resolution were Councilmen Buice and Hayne—2.

Councilman Buice changed his vote to the affirmative, so the final vote was nine to one in favor of seating Mr. Patterson.

An ordinance allowing auctioneers to sell bulky goods in the street was passed, and council adjourned to Monday night.

South Carolina's Court of Claims.

COLUMBIA, December 19.—The court of claims, popularly known as the bond court, consisting of three circuit judges, announced its decision to-day upon the questions submitted to it in relation to that portion of consolidated bonds, coupons and certificates of stock, issued under the act of 1873, and known as the consolidation act. The opinion of the court holds that the vouchers upon which said consolidated bonds and stocks were issued, as specified in the conclusions reached by the court, amounting to about $1,500,000 of said bonds and stocks, were not issued in accordance with law and authorized to be consolidated under the act of 1873, and that the consolidated bonds and stocks, exchanged for said vouchers, so far as they rest thereon for their validity, are not binding obligations upon the state of South Carolina. The opinion is pronounced by Judges Thomson and Aldrich, and a dissenting opinion was filed by Judge Hudson. The matter will be carried to the supreme court in the interest of the bond-holders.

THE GARRARD BONDS.

The Treasurer Has Sent The Order For Them to New York.

On yesterday Treasurer Renfroe sent to New York the specifications for the new Garrard bonds. It is impossible to say as yet precisely what the bonds will be, but it is certain that they will be as handsome as can be issued by the best bank-note printing house in the country. The treasurer has decided on two colors for the bonds—green and buff. They will be, as before stated, just the

SIZE OF THE GREENBACK BILLS,

and will be put upon the best of bank-note paper. They will be strong and durable, and it will be a pleasure to the eye as well as a comfort to the pocket. It is probable that they will be here within a month and they will be at once put upon sale.

The treasurer has little doubt that they will be readily sold. There has been no offers made direct to the treasury for them, but Mr. Garrard says that several of the banks have announced their purpose of taking $25,000 or $10,000 each. The main bulk of them will be taken by small investors who will take this method of funding their small change. The interest is made payable by the terms of the bill in either of a dozen towns of the state, covering every section. The yearly interest on a $5 bond will be twenty cents; on $100, $4. It is yet indeterminate as to what extent these bonds will be floated for commercial purposes, and this can be known only by actual experiments. It is safe to presume that they will not be refused in payment of a debt by any one who tenders them.

ABOUT THE COUPON CLIPPING.

There seems to be only one difficulty about the bonds, and that is a physical one. The six annual coupons will be put in a row running clear across the bottom of the bond. Moreover, six of these coupons, one of which is clipped each year. It seems that when one or more of these coupons is clipped, the bond will be ragged at the bottom; it will then be bad to handle, and liable to tear. It may be that the arrangement of the bond will obviate this difficulty, if so, it seems to be a perfect arrangement.

In any event, however, the bonds will be here in about a month, and we shall then be able to judge for ourselves.

FULTON SUPERIOR COURT.

The Prince Ponder Case—A Cow Controversy, Etc.

The superior court met yesterday morning at the usual hour and proceeded with the criminal docket.

PRINCE PONDER'S PERJURY.

The first case called was the state vs. Prince Ponder, a well-known colored man of this city, against whom a true bill had been returned for perjury.

The facts appear to have been that a tenant sought by judicial proceedings to arrest a process issued against him, and upon a certain position taken by him was required to give bond as required by law. He tendered Prince Ponder as his security, and Ponder made oath before John B. Langley, a legal constable and notary public, that he (Ponder) was worth [illegible] Ponder was not the wealthy individual that was supposed, and hence his indictment for perjury in having sworn to things that were false.

Ponder was represented by Colonel Reuben Arnold and Colonel W. L. Calhoun, who demurred to the indictment upon the ground that the oath Ponder had taken was not one authorized or required by the laws of the state, and was not such an oath as, falsely sworn, would permit the assignment of perjury. This point was argued by Colonels Arnold and Calhoun and combatted by Solicitor-General Hill and Captain J T Pendleton. The latter finally admitted that they could find neither common nor statutory law to support the position that the oath was one upon which perjury could be assigned. Judge McCutchen was strongly of that opinion and sustained the demurrer. This decision is one that affects all officers charged with taking bonds and they should be careful in the future.

A COW CONTROVERSY.

Mike Kries, one of the professional purveyors of fresh beef for our populace, was arraigned upon a charge of cattle stealing. It appears that Kries, in October last, was the possessor of a red cow with a white belly, and that Mr. J. B. Thornton, of West End, was also the happy possessor of another red cow with a white belly. Kries lost his cow, and Thornton's cow had run dry and then been turned out to run on the commons. Kries sent two of his butcher boys after his cow and they captured a red cow with a white belly, believing it to be the red cow of Kries's, and the animal was slaughtered. Mr. Thornton's cow disappeared and he claimed to have traced it to the shop of Kreis. Kries said it might have been a mistake, and if so, he offered $30 in payment, or agreed to furnish another milch cow. Mr. Thornton wanted $40 and wanted it right away. They could not agree upon an arbitration and so it went to the court through the grand jury.

After hearing the testimony for the state to an extent to satisfy himself, Solicitor-General Hill arose and said he would give a verdict in the case It had not been made out by the evidence and he thought it just to state as much. The verdict was taken for complete acquittal.

YOUNG CARTER,

the colored giant, who was found guilty of assault and battery upon Primus Harper, was brought up for sentence and given the alternative of paying $25 fine and costs, or going to the gang for three months.

The bonds of Minnie and Hattie Grant were forfeited on account of their non-appearance in court.

The bond cases will be resumed to-day, and defendants interested should not fail to be on hand.

Death of Captain Styles.

Special to The Constitution.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., December 19.—Captain W. H. Styles died to-day from injuries received by being gored by his Jersey bull two days ago. The bull is a very vicious animal and attacked Captain Styles in a furious manner, piercing him in the groin and tossing him fifteen feet.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—Sneak thieves on the increase in Nashville.

—Austin, Texas, has an epidemic of crime.

—Memphis, Tennessee, is crowded with strangers.

—There is more cotton in Memphis than can be stored.

—Diphtheria is threatening Maryland with an epidemic.

—Governor Vance has joined the church at Raleigh, N. C.

—San Antonio has a German club, but don't know how to dance it.

—Tampa, Fla., shipped last week 223,843 oranges.

—The Gainesville (Fla.) Times man is eating tomatoes grown this winter.

—Turtles are worth six cents a pound in Cedar Keys; mullet two cents apiece.

—Cotton receipts at Memphis on Monday, seven thousand nine hundred and forty-five bales.

—W. B. Henderson, of Florida, has raised an orange that measures 12 inches in circumference.

—S. L. Niblack gathered twelve thousand oranges from four trees in Columbia county, Florida.

—Spartanburg, S. C., is to have an opera house capable of seating eight hundred or one thousand people.

—Of the world's contributions in money to the yellow fever stricken cities, Vicksburg received $188,137.63.

—J. C. Stanton has taken the contract at seven and a half millions to complete the road from New Orleans to Marshall, Texas.

—Wytheville, Va., boasts of a horned hog. The horn is near the ear, is three inches long, and in appearance is like the horn of a calf.

—Rev. Dr. Stainback has presented his resignation as pastor of the Court street Presbyterian church, Memphis, and will return to Columbus, Georgia.

—The real value of the counties of North Carolina, through which the North Carolina railroad passes, was at the date of its charter about seven millions of dollars; it is now about twenty-one millions.

"The Most Widely Quoted Southern Newspaper."

1879. THE 1879.

ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION.

We have few promises to make for The Constitution for 1879. The paper speaks for itself, and upon that ground the managers offer it to the public as the best, the brightest, the newsiest and the most complete daily journal published in the south. This is the verdict of our readers, and the verdict of the most critical of our exchanges, some of whose opinions we take pleasure in presenting below.

The managers will be pardoned for briefly alluding to some of the features which have given The Constitution prominence among southern papers.

I. It prints all the news, both by mail and telegraph.

II. Its telegraphic service is fuller than that of any other Georgia paper—its special dispatches placing it upon a footing, so far as the news is concerned, with the metropolitan journals.

III. Its compilation of the news by mail is the freshest of the best, comprising everything of interest in the current newspaper literature of the day.

IV. Its editorial department is full, bright and vivacious, and its paragraphs and opinions are more widely quoted than those of any southern journal. It discusses all questions of public interest, and touches upon all current themes.

V. "Bill Arp," the most genial of humorists, will continue to contribute to its columns. "Old Si" and "Uncle Remus" will work in their special fields, and will furnish fun both in prose and verse.

VI. It is a complete news, family and agricultural journal. It is edited with the greatest care, and its columns contain everything of interest in the domain of politics, literature and science.

VII. In addition to these, full reports of the supreme court, and of the proceedings of the general assembly, will be published, and no pains will be spared to keep the paper up to its present standard.

What the Critics Say.

The best paper in the south.—Keokuk Constitution.

The ablest paper of the south.—Burlington Hawkeye.

One of the most desirable journals in the country.—Detroit Free Press.

The brightest and newsiest daily paper in the south.—Baltimore Gazette.

There is no better newspaper in the southern states.—Charlotte Observer.

Steadily advancing toward the position of a metropolitan journal.—Selma Times.

It is one of the brightest, most enterprising, and withal most liberal of southern journals.—Brooklyn Times.

Not content with being the best newspaper in the south, is determined to be the best looking also.—Philadelphia Times.

Ably edited and newsy always, in its new dress it is as attractive in form as it has heretofore been in matter.—New Orleans Democrat.

The Atlanta Constitution with its new clothes, is now the handsomest, as it has long been the best, newspaper in the south.—New York Star.

The Atlanta Constitution has been making steady progress the last few years, and may now fairly claim a place among the first half-dozen southern newspapers.—Springfield Republican.

To say that The Constitution is one of the brightest, newsiest journals of the country, a paper of which the whole south may well be proud, is but to state a self-evident fact apparent to all.—Washington Post.

The Terms.

The daily edition is served by mail or carrier at $10 per annum, postage prepaid.

The weekly edition is served at $1.50 per annum, or ten copies for $12.50.

Agents wanted in every city, town and county in Georgia and surrounding states. Liberal commissions paid and territory guaranteed. Send for circulars.

Advertisements ten, fifteen and twenty cents per line, according to location. Contract rates furnished upon application to the business office.

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

The Constitution

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 20, 1878.

The inter-state commerce bill received 139 affirmative votes, of which seventy were cast by democrats and sixty-nine by republicans. The national granger bill is therefore a non-partisan measure.

Mr. Blaine's election-inquiry resolution, as amended, was adopted by a vote of 56 to 6—the negatives being Messrs. Eaton, Hill, McCreery, Morgan, Wallace and Whyte. The amended resolution is not sectional or of a star-chamber nature.

It begins to look as though gold and greenbacks had become incontrovertible in earnest. On Tuesday "par" was struck for the first time since 1862, and over $1,720,000 of the yellow stuff changed hands in New York on an equal footing with rag money, although a strong firm tried, but without success, to get a premium of one-sixteenth.

Ex-Superintendent Walker, now a professor at Yale college, urges the joint committee on the census to do away with the system of taking the census by deputy marshals. He wants congress to authorize the appointment of 150 superintendents with authority to appoint the enumerators and other subordinates. In this way he claims that a more reliable census can be taken at a cost of $500,000 less than that of the census of 1850, '60 or '70. Professor Walker would be a competent head of the census bureau.

Sixteen railroads of Great Britain, comprising all the leading lines, have agreed to issue, after the opening of the new year, eight cent and sixteen-cent stamps, which, when attached to parcels of two, or four pounds respectively, will take them to any railroad station in England Scotland or Wales and insure them for $5 each. The railroad companies across the water do not let other companies carry the smaller or more valuable packages. They do not do business on that plan. Their new plain is, however, feasible in this country. If the express companies would adopt something similar, they would keep the government from carrying the lighter and therefore more profitable parcels.

In another column will be found the copy of an act passed by the last general assembly, and which was approved December 18. The act provides for the selection of jurors. Judges of superior courts, the ordinaries of the counties, and clerks of superior courts, should read the act and promptly carry out its provisions. It will be seen that the jury commissioners of each county in the state shall meet at the court-house on the 1st Wednesday in January, 1879, and revise the jury list and select grand and traverse jurors. In failing to comply with the requirements of the law, it is doubtful if there would be any courts held this spring. On account of the death of Judge Rice, we suggest to Judge A. S. Erwin, that the duty devolves upon him to give notice to the counties comprising his circuit.

Congress will adjourn to-day until the seventh of next month, but it has been arranged, says the correspondent of the Courier-Journal, to put a bill through the house granting a pension of fifty dollars a month to the widow of Lieutenant Benner. The bill was introduced by Mr. Chalmers, of the Vicksburg district, on the first day of the session. It was referred to the committee on invalid pensions, where it has been discussed and unanimously adopted. The only reason that it has not been reported is because Messrs. Chalmers and Casey Young desired to lay before the committee certain facts regarding the death of Lieutenant Benner while with the yellow-fever relief boat, John M. Chambers, at Vicksburg. These facts are to be made the basis of a report to the house, which will be written in the nature of a tribute to the heroic action of the man.

The Garrard Bonds.

Whatever may have been the opinion of the press on the policy of issuing the four per cent. bonds under Mr. Garrard's bill, all differences should be sunk now in a common purpose to make them a success.

The bill has passed by a vote that was virtually unanimous, and the bonds may have been ordered. The experiment has been determined on, and it must be pushed to a prosperous conclusion. We are confident that the people will readily take this loan if is just started off right. The credit of Georgia is just as good as that of any other state in the union, and the investment is a perfectly safe one. For a small investment that is convertible into cash upon the instant, and is safe beyond all question, it strikes us that four per cent. is enough. We shall be glad to see these bonds taken by the masses of our people. It will inculcate the spirit of economy, and will tend to make each one feel interested in the welfare of the state. We shall watch with great interest the course of this issue, and we call upon our colleagues of the press to assist in putting the merits of the loan before our people. If this loan succeeds, as we earnestly believe it will, it will put Georgia's credit way above that of any other southern state.

Mail Classifications.

The house committee on post-offices and post-roads is about to report an elaborate bill for the re-classification of mail matter. One of the principal features of the bill is the provision requiring the publishers of newspapers and periodicals who desire to have their publications transmitted through the mails at second-class rates to submit the same to the postmaster at the place of publication to be examined and registered once each year for such transmission. The fee is to be $1 per year for each certificate of registration. The bill proposes to establish four classes of mail matter. First, written matter; second, registered periodical publications; third, miscellaneous printed matter, and fourth, merchandise. The present rates of postage for the first class are left unchanged. The pound rate of two cents per pound on second class matter is retained and also extended to sample copies. The rate for books, transient newspapers, circulars, proof-sheets and other miscellaneous printed matter, and also for manuscript copy accompanying corrected proof-sheets, is to be one cent for each two ounces, and the rate for "merchandise" is fixed at one cent per ounce or fraction thereof. This bill is the one which has been agreed upon between the committee of publishers and Mr. Bissell, the representative of the post-office department.

As to the Southern Negro.

There is no doubt that the campaign Tribune is to be by all odds the most prominent of the opponents of the democracy. At times, looking altogether to the potency of a paragraph, we have been led to remark that the editorial columns of Mr. Reid's paper were slushy. We are free to confess now that this was doing injustice to one of the brightest political newspapers ever printed. Vexed by his persistency, we have even gone so far as to call the paragrapher of the Tribune an ass. We desire to retract. He is far from being an ass. He knows his bearings and he keeps them. But, notwithstanding this, and notwithstanding the fact that every one engaged upon our esteemed contemporary makes the most of his position, it is but fair to state that they do not understand the condition of things in the south. It is not to be expected that they should. And yet it would seem to be impossible that anybody connected with the Tribune could forget the attitude of the blacks towards Mr. Greeley. He had fought their battles for years. He had stood up to them when they had few friends. The truth is it may be said that he was the one man who made emancipation possible, and yet when it came to the test not a dozen negroes in Georgia stood by him. We do not speak for other states. We only know of the record in Georgia. There were not a dozen colored men to be found to champion the cause of the man who had spent a lifetime in the effort to give them liberty and equality before the law. They deserted him absolutely. They forgot his services. They scorned his intellect. They failed to remember the manliness and the courage which he had manifested in their behalf in the years before the war. To them he was a mere adventurer; and in this way he lost the votes of the race for whom he had spent his life.

The moral to be drawn from this is plain. The Tribune, training with Blaine and others of the stalwart desperadoes, is of the opinion that necessarily every colored man is a republican, and in discussing affairs in South Carolina it gives this idea some degree of prominence. As a matter of course, the tissue ballot business is made to play a large part in the arraignment of the south by Mr. Blaine as well as by the Tribune; but these eloquent worthies should remember that the tissue ballot is altogether a republican invention, used by that disreputable party in the days when, by the force of circumstances, they were bound to hold their own.

As for the rest, the Tribune must not partake of Mr. Blaine's idea that every negro is a republican. This is the silliest phase of our politics, and it will recoil with terrible force upon our republican friends whenever an election is held in the south. Naturally, the negro will vote with those whom he knows to be his friends, and no amount of pressure can prevent him. And the sooner the Tribune people and Mr. Blaine discover this the better it will be for the truth of history.

Christmas Advertising.

The most successful business men of the country not only recognize the fact that advertising pays, but they have come to be aware of the fact that holiday advertising doubly pays. As a consequence we see in the leading papers of the country the announcements of the most enterprising business men in the country. Nothing is more profitable than Christmas advertising, as those who have indulged in such a luxury are well aware of. This is the season of festivities, congratulations and holiday presents, and those who advertise most liberally are likely to be the most liberally patronized by the public. There are many who advertise by means of circulars, posters and agents, but it is not too much to say of these people that a lack of thrift leads them to fling their money away. They do not realize on such an uncertain investment. There is nothing safer or more certain in its way than judicious newspaper advertising, and nothing likelier to bring in a surer return. The judicious advertiser has all the advantage of his popularity, as well as the eclat that is supposed to attach to those who have made a reputation in the business world for energy and enterprise. The season for the display of such enterprise is now rapidly approaching, and those who take advantage of the conditions that invariably govern trade will be most likely to profit thereby. One of these conditions is conspicuous, but judicious, announcements to the public of the various attractions in whatever lines of business the advertiser may be engaged. Cards and circulars are well enough in their way; but those who know anything whatever of the economy of advertising invariably seek the columns of a widely-circulated newspaper.

The Electoral Bills.

The more the Edmunds bill is examined the less inviting it becomes. In the first place it would, in most of the states, necessitate two elections within a month, as they have changed their constitutions so as to make a November election for state officers unavoidable. It would in a word double the expense and turbulence connected with our elections, and leave our popular appeals to the ballot in a disjointed condition. Then, again, the anxiety of the republicans for the passage of the bill is suspicious. It is an absolute states-rights bill, and as such it would not command the zealous support of a single republican if there were not immediate advantages in it for them. These advantages are very plain. Owing to the division of the anti-republican vote this year the control of the legislatures of three democratic states—New York, New Jersey and Connecticut—has passed to the republicans. Under the Edmunds bill those legislatures would provide the machinery for choosing presidential electors and for the adjustment of any controversies that might arise from the presidential election. This power might not be abused, but there is a chance that it would be, and there is no disposition among democrats to assist the republicans in that way.

If the republicans of the senate are really desirous of removing the doubts that hang over the counting of presidential votes, they will not inflexibly adhere to the Edmunds bill. The house select committee will press their own bill after the recess. It fixes the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November as the day of election, and requires the electors of each state to meet and vote by ballot on the second Monday in December next after their appointment. The governor of each state is required to have delivered to the electors before the day of their meeting three certified lists of the electors chosen. The regulations for delivery of the electoral vote to the president of the senate are about the same as now. When the certificate of a state has not been received by the time fixed for delivery in Washington, the president of [illegible] the secretary of state to forthwith notify to the choice of electors shall be determined by the highest judicial tribunal of the state, and this shall be conclusive unless reversed by both houses of congress; and if there be more than one judicial decision from a state, the one held to be valid by both houses shall govern. In other respects the bill is very similar to the present law.

If any electoral bill is adopted at this session, it must be a very just measure, one house being democratic and the other republican. We hope the two houses will be able to agree upon such a law; and if such a consummation is reached, it will come through a degree of liberality on the part of each house that puts country first and party afterwards.

The Geneva Award.

The disposition of the balance of the Geneva award is one of the exciting and important questions before the present session. It amounts to something over ten millions, including accrued interest. To understand the situation a brief review of past events is necessary.

The award itself is a product of the Washington treaty. The money—$15,500,000—was paid in 1873, and in June, 1874, congress ushered in a court composed of five commissioners to distribute the money among the numerous claimants. This court was authorized to examine all claims which might be presented to it "directly resulting from damage caused "by the so-called insurgent cruisers Ala-"bama, Florida and their tenders," together with claims directly resulting from damage caused by the Shenandoah after her departure from Melbourne on the 18th of February, 1865, and to decide upon the amount and validity of such claims. The act provided that no claim should be admissible where the claimant or his legal representatives had received compensation from any insurance company, unless the compensation was less than the actual loss, in which case allowance might be made for the difference. It also excluded claims for unearned freights or profits, and for wages of officers or seamen for a longer time than one year following the breaking up of the voyage by any of the cruisers named. It also excluded the claims of any insurance company unless it should show to the satisfaction of the court that the sum of its losses on war risks exceeded the sum of its gains on such risks, in which case an allowance might be made not greater than the excess of loss over gain. The act finally excluded some other comparatively unimportant claims. This act did not in any respect exceed the terms of the award.

The court went to work under the limitations of the act that created it and allowed claims to the amount of $6,183,880 only, leaving a balance in the treasury of $9,316,120, besides the interest which had accrued. The court expired by limitation on the first day of January, 1877; and the present fight is for the balance of the award, which is a goodly sum. This fight is practically a triangular one.

1. The insurance companies want a chance at the money. They do not ask congress to give it to them directly, but they want the privilege of presenting their claims to the court of claims for decision. This is the proposition of a majority of the judiciary committee. The insurance companies feel that a submission of their claims to the court of claims would, through the usual Washington tactics, transfer to them a good part of the coveted balance; and their judgment in this respect is undoubtedly sound. But they are not entitled to a cent of the money. The insurance companies that suffered losses from cruisers beyond the amount of war premiums they received have already been reimbursed. To the present lot of claimants the cruisers brought a rich harvest instead of losses. They made millions out of the merchants. The Atlantic mutual insurance company of New York, for example, received in premiums from 1861 to 1865, inclusive, over thirty millions in premiums, and paid in losses less than twenty millions. In 1861 this company paid a dividend of thirty-six per cent., in 1862 forty-six per cent., in 1863 forty-six per cent., in 1864 forty-six per cent. and in 1865 forty-one per cent. Other companies prospered nearly as well by the war risks, and their claims on the balance of the award are therefore frauds. The companies that met with losses have been reimbursed. The insurance companies have not, therefore, a particle of just claim to the money. They should be turned out of congress with their lobbies and corrupt methods.

2. The war-premium men have no greater right to the money. These men, be it understood, had no goods seized or burned by the cruisers. All who incurred such losses have been paid in full, either by the insurance companies or out of the award. But these men claim a slice of the money, because the presence of the cruisers upon the high seas led to high rates of insurance, which they were compelled to pay. They were merchants and business men. Now, what merchant or business man during the booming war period did not take from his customers or clients the amount of insurance upon goods handled? A negative answer is simply ridiculous. They were generally repaid, and those who were not should charge up losses to their own negligence and want of acuteness. To open the balance of the award to such a flood of indefinite claims would be the height of folly. It would put a premium upon perjury, and fill the pockets of the merchants of Boston and New York at the expense of the people, from whom those merchants had already taken all losses incurred on account of the cruisers being like the schoolmaster abroad. The claims of the war-premium people should be rejected as humbugs.

3. The only just disposition of the money consists in covering it into the treasury. The money is the property of the United States. It does not hold it as a trustee, but as a proprietor. Since the payment of the outrageously excessive Halifax award, it holds it as a proprietor having equitable as well as legal rights. It can and should do with the money as it pleases. The opposite theory is pressed by those who want to get their fingers into the money. The entire balance belongs absolutely to the country, and not a dollar of it should be voted away, except to pay just and solid claims; and the terms of the award have no more to do with determining the nature of those claims than the man in the moon. If congress, for example, should take this windfall and apply it in payment of the unjust and confessedly unconstitutional tax levied on raw cotton, it would place the money where it would do the most good, discharge an obligation that can not be shaken off without at least partial payment, and disperse the hordes that will [illegible] long as the balance of the fund remains without definite disposition.

The Hon. Eli Perkins admits in the columns of his paper, the New York Sun, that he is a liar. This sets us to doubting, because if the Hon. Eli will lie on one subject he will on another; so that when he says he is a liar we are almost inclined to believe that what he claims to be a lie was the truth, and nothing but the truth.

Has Agnes planted herself on the Charley Ross platform?

The fiat-money party seems to have wiggled itself to death. It is hard to say whether this is better for the country or for the fiat-money party.

Conkling's silence is much more eloquent than his gab.

Whenever a stalwart exchange talks of the solid south, the imperious north, represented by one or two infrequently read dailies, gets in arms. This is too bad.

Edison finds it difficult to get patents. The United States ought to get out a patent on Edison.

The fact that the doctors do not know much about yellow fever is significant only as confirming the general theory. Does anybody else know much about yellow fever?

Between the fiddlers and the singers the country is getting a tremendous deal.

Isn't it in order for some one to take Miss Minnie Hank out of the country? We have an idea that everybody would be benefited thereby—although a libel suit may lurk behind this unpretentious announcement.

Our esteemed contemporaries should remember that when they allude to the greenback democrats they include the entire solid south.

Why should the papers abuse Acklin? He appears to be a very nice man—out of politics.

The stalwarts say that Butler, of South Carolina, was never legally elected and has no business in the senate. And yet he is there. What are they going to do about it?

Conkling is the finest say-nothing senator the country ever had. He is worth millions to the solid south.

There is a vague idea abroad that the assassins who attempted to take the life of Queen Victoria lacked ability. What they really lacked was success.

When Bob Ingersoll gets through with demolishing Christianity, he will probably nominate Blaine for president and elect him. We are not half as sorry for Blaine as we are for Ingersoll, who seems to be the dupe of circumstances.

Taking time by the forelock, Thurman refuses to run for governor of Ohio. We believe Thurman is right. When a man wants to quit everything else and retire to obscurity, he can then run for governor of Ohio. It has been years and years since anyone heard of a governor of Ohio after he was once securely elected.

With Mr. Dana and Eli Perkins both editorially connected with the New York Sun, it is no wonder that other newspapers are growing nervously jealous.

POSTSCRIPT.

Egg-nogg plants are in season.

The house is now the conservative body of congress.

Sergeant Bates will invade Bulgaria as soon as Grant is enthroned.

There is an "R. R. R." bill pending in congress and called Reagan's railroad regulator.

Blaine's favorite song is "pull down the blinds!"

When the railroads cannot regulate rates for themselves what chance has congress got?

Conkling says he didn't slight Blaine. Blaine says he did. The correspondents say he did—and that settles it.

Romer is now reported from Constantinople as "an alleged American citizen." There now is a real case for Colonel Blaine.

The newspapers with Hampton obituaries in type are beginning to appreciate how it is when you are "too previous."

Local politics are clearly indictable as being "contrary to the peace, good order and dignity of the state."

Stanley Matthews is now in a fit condition to sigh a recommendation for a patent universal liniment.

Ben Butler says that brick-slinging as a profession does not pay. There are too many people who are handy at that sort of business.

The trees in this country are being rapidly felled, and it is becoming absolutely necessary to reduce the number of army officers before the next war.

The successor of the late Bishop Wilmer will probably be Rev. W. F. Adams, of Vicksburg, one of the ablest Episcopal divines in the south.

The United States has spent four millions of dollars on freedmen's schools and got "the ward" far enough along to commit forgery with great ability.

The "only Grimaldi" has been here twice this season and is billed again. Bring in another one—four "only Grimaldis" is all we ask during one campaign.

The duke of Edinburg has given the lie to a New York Herald interview, purporting to have been held with himself at Halifax. This shows that the younger Bennet is quite as able an advertiser as his late lamented pa.

The Philadelphia Times seriously announces the "Hon. Potty Peagreen, of Tugaloo," as a Georgia assembly-man elect. The joke could be better appreciated if the Hon. Potty was not so doggoned numerous.

The memorial adopted by the California constitutional convention and sent to congress declares the Chinese "indigestible for people of our own race." The memorialists should imitate Kearney, who "chews them up and spits them out."

IN GENERAL.

—Lorne drinks beer and writes poetry.

—Sitting Bull's refrain: "My heart is in the Lo lands."—New York Graphic.

—Ashland furnace, Kentucky, is making over 40 tons per day.

—A prima donna is naturally a timid creature, for her art is always in her throat.—Puck.

—"Weight for the wagon," observed the farmer, as he helped his 300-pound wife to a seat in the vehicle.—Albany Argus.

—Cardinel Antonelli's library of 20,000 volumes will shortly be sold at auction in Rome.

—Paul de Cassagnac is said physically to resemble the late John C. Heenan in all except complexion.

—A stained-glass window is to be erected in Westminster Abbey as a memorial of Livingstone.

—Maggie Mitchell has adopted the children of her brother and sister-in-law, who died at Memphis of yellow fever.

—Exports of Great Britain to the United States have decreased from £37,000,000 in 1873 to a little over £20,000,000 in 1877, and are still slowly declining.

—There are in Moore county, N. C., 28 gold mines, 6 silver mines, 8 copper mines, 9 or 10 iron mines, and a general assortment of other mineral "finds."

—There are now twenty one carriage manufacturers in Salisbury, Mass., and the number of carriages manufactured during the year 1878 is estimated at eight thousand.

—A bit of black ribbon or of crape, thinks the Rev. Mr. MacLeod, of Philadelphia, will tell the story of bereavement just as well as a complete mourning suit.

—The Graphic suggests the postponement of Christmas on account of bad weather. So far as we are concerned, a bald-headed bank account would be a more valid excuse for skipping the holidays.

—The present depression of trade now prevailing in India may be judged of from the fact that there are at present about 150 vessels lying in the port of Calcutta, only six of which have charters for a fresh voyage.

—A gentleman in the iron trade, who has returned from a business trip through the New England states, says that the prospect of orders for iron bridges and railroad iron the coming year is far brighter than he has seen it for several years past.

—The discriminating philanthropist of the Buffalo [illegible] thanks God that white women are not subjected to the indignity of the lash on the bare back in New York as in Virginia, and suggests the eminent superiority of paying them thirty-five cents a dozen for making shirts as a more civilized and altogether superior article of torture.

—The production of gold and silver in the United States is at the rate of about $100,000,000 a year. The value of the product is about equally divided between the two precious metals. The latest annual return shows $50,000,000 gold and $49,000,000 silver, and in the month of October the imports of specie exceeded the exports by $2,096,807.

—The king of Bavaria has given instructions that Caroline von Beethoven, the illustrious composer's niece, shall receive a gratuity for every performance of "Fidelio" that may take place in Munich. How often is "Fidelio" given during a twelvemonth at Munich? Sometimes not more than twice or thrice in a year! Poor niece of Beethoven!

—The landed and house property possessed by the religious fraternities in France is not less than $52,000,000 in value. This estimate does not include the unauthorized religious establishments. The personal property of the authorized monasteries and convents is very great, but it is impossible to arrive at any accurate valuation. The number of unauthorized nuns and monks in France is estimated at about 152,000, and the members of unauthorized bodies, such as Trappists, Capuchin Friars, Dominicans, Carmelites, Franciscans, etc., may be reckoned at upward of 20,000 souls. It will be thus seen that the Catholic church in France still possesses great wealth as well as power.

—Mr. George Augustus Sala has been hunting up old authorities in regard to the founding of the order of the garter, and finds in the chronicles of Roger de Hovenden an allusion which indicates that it was in Cyprus that one of the earliest chapters of the garter was held, fully one hundred and fifty years before the supposed institution of the order by Richard III. Roger says: "On the arrival of Queen Berengaria in Sicily, King Richard, in honor of his betrothment, established a fraternity of twenty-four knights, who pledged themselves to the king to scale the walls of Acre, and that they might be known at the storming of that city, the king appointed them to wear each a blue band of leather on the left leg. They were known as the knights of the Blue Thong, and they were placed under the invocation of St. George, the tutelary saint of Aquitanine."

Hon. A. O. Bacon.

Augusta Chronicle.

It is always the duty of a public journalist to condemn where censure is demanded; it should be always his pleasure to praise where praise is deserved. We feel it to be but an act of simple justice to say something of the distinguished Georgian whose name heads this article, for it is gratifying to Georgians to know that their state can claim so worthy a son. Major Bacon has been tried during a comparatively short life in many positions—the camp, the forum and the senate—and in not one of them has he ever been found wanting. During the war between the states he approved himself a gallant soldier in the southern army. Since the war, contesting in a field where giants of the law held possession of the lists, he has shown himself to be one of the ablest and soundest jurists in the state, and has won a well deserved place in the very front rank of his honorable profession. His political record will stand as it courts, the test of the most searching criticism. In all the political campaigns that have taken place since the surrender he has been found under the banner of the opponents of radicalism and has been seen doing yeoman's service in the cause of democracy and good government. He was a delegate to the first convention held after the war—the Macon convention of 1866—for the purpose of organizing opposition to the baleful schemes of the leaders of the republican party. In 1867-8 he contributed greatly towards keeping in line the little army of democrats upon whose steadfastness the safety and honor of the state depended. In the presidential campaign of 1868 he was a presidential elector, and stumped his district for Seymour and Blair. In 1870 he was nominated for the legislature from Bibb county, and for the first time that county sent three democrats to the general assembly. Since that year he has been steadily re-elected, and is now, in point of continuous service, the oldest member of the house. So high a stand did he take during his first session that when the legislature met again he was chosen speaker—a position to which he has been thrice elected—twice unanimously—and which he now holds. As a parliamentarian, Major Bacon ranks with the first in the country. His decisions are models of lucidity, are always promptly rendered and invariably sustained. He has mastered the whole body of parliamentary practice and knows not only the law itself, but the reason of the law. He has no superior as a presiding officer, and the rapidity with which he has dispatched business during his long term of service has saved, in time, thousands of dollars to the commonwealth. His manners are frank and courteous and his course kind and considerate to each and every member of the house. But while an admirable parliamentarian, Major Bacon is a good deal more than that. He is a man of commanding talents that have been highly cultivated; his views are broad and liberal; while knowing all the details of politics he is more of a statesman than a mere politician; he has devoted his life to the study of law and of public affairs, and now with a stainless character and in the very flush and prime of manhood—mens sana in corpore sano—he stands fully armed to do battle for his state and people. Georgia may well point with pride and affection to so worthy a son and exclaim, "guarded by such men as those, my liberty can never be destroyed nor my honor ever be tarnished." To him the coming years are full of hope and promise, and that he will occupy a high place in the councils of the state in the future is the prediction of all who have watched his career in the past.

Feminine "Things."

Baltimore Gazette Paris Letter.

I wish that some of the critics who raise a rout about the dresses of Mme. Modjeska and Miss Ward would journey across the water to see how such things are done in artistic Paris, the home par excellence of the highest form of decorative art. They would find Croizette at the theatre Francais playing Le Sphinx in a sealskin dress that cost $3,000. And what would they say to the gowns of the accomplished M'll Bartet in Montjoye? Her first dress in particular would throw them into convulsions. It is composed of a real and very fine India shawl (one of those that have no plain center, but all border, the most expensive style, by the way), cut into a polonaise, and worn over a long underskirt of peacock-green satin. The sleeves and the front of the polonaise are trimmed with peacock-green velvet, exactly matching the skirt in shade. Her second dress is of white watered silk, with sleeves and paniers of white foulard, trimmed with Valenciennes lace. A scarf drapery of white foulard is drawn around the lower part of the skirt, and is knotted in front in very graceful fashion. These dresses were both made by Worth.

The Convicts of the State.

Columbus Enquirer.

The best solution we have heard of is for each county to have the use of its own convicts. Then Georgia could at least have good roads, and they are a fair index of civilization. In this way criminals would not enter into competition with private or public enterprises. They would be performing an office which none like to undertake, and the whole state would be benefited, for our thoroughfares are in miserable condition at best. In Muscogee we have derived vast benefit from the chain-gang, and the convicts of this and adjoining counties could not be profitably employed in our own boundaries, if the commissioners of adjoining ones could use them to advantage. Probably this is the most advisable plan, unless additional guards are thrown around the lease, and it is hardly fair—nay it is not right—to employ convicts in mining and such operations to compete with free labor and drive it from the country.

Health the Great Question.

Memphis Appeal.

The south is solid in demanding a national quarantine. Every new development demonstrates that the interior towns and cities must be protected from the seaboard. The sporadic cases of yellow fever which have recently occured, can be traced as easily as the serpent can be tracked in the dusty road. In every instance, the outbreak of yellow fever in every town or village visited was preceded by the advent of refugees from some other fever-stricken town, who were either sick at the time of their arrival or sickened shortly afterward; or by the arrival of goods or clothing from some infected place. Hereafter the interior of the country will be rigidly quarantined should the yellow fever appear upon the coast. It was demonstrated last summer that the germ of yellow fever had been transported hundreds of miles by infected cars.

The Test Oath and the Courts.

New Orleans Democrat.

The unearthing of the test oath repeal bill, found in one of the senate committee-rooms by Senator Eustis, and his insistence that the bill should be taken up at once, that an odious provision might be struck from the statutes, had the effect of bringing Senator Christiancy to his feet with a weak explanation of the delay in bringing the matter before the senate. It also had the effect of securing a promise that the bill should be reported at an early day. Senator Eustis will doubtless continue his pursuit of this bill and force it to a direct vote. By doing so he will cause political trials in federal courts in the south to be something more than a mockery. As the matter now stands, the law seems framed for the purpose of keeping intelligent and unprejudiced men out of the jury box. That, at least, is the effect of it.

The Southern Temper.

New York Tribune.

The pith of the business is that southern temper and southern behavior have grown worse, thus far, every time the northern people have seemed disposed to relax their vigilance. In every instance, if peaceable and honest elections have been secured, it has been by the immediate presence of federal force, the certainty that it would be exerted, or the fear that public temper might be aroused to overwhelm the democratic party at the north. In every case, without exception, where southern people have been unrestrained by military power, and have felt sure of victory in the elections, the old temper has broken out in frauds and crimes. It was hoped that there would be no more of this, when military interposition finally ceased. But South Carolina was swift to teach the contrary.

Sectional and Partisan Greed of the Chicago Pattern.

Chicago Tribune.

After the presidential election of 1880, the "solid south" won't be worth talking about as a factor in the political games that men and parties will be playing. Emigration shuns it, and will continue to do so as long as life, property and social standing are subordinate to political prejudice, and will seek a more congenial home in the great west. For the next ten years the rapid increase in population will be most marked in the new states and territories lying between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean, and they and the states lying north of the old Mason and Dixon's line will control the destiny of the great republic without the south.

A Journalistic Miracle.

Augusta Evening News.

The Atlanta Constitution of a week ago appeared with eight pages of matter, in nonpareil and minion type, eight columns to the page. The whole paper is devoted to the report of the investigating committee and contains the evidence entire. Nothing but legislative proceedings are treated, and not a single advertisement appears. This is next to a miracle in journalism, and is a speaking witness of energy and enterprise, and reflects the greatest credit on the best morning paper in Georgia.

The Remedy for Tramps.

Wilmington (Del.) Herald.

Complaints come from different sections of the country of the tramp nuisance. Our state and Virginia are the only states in which the whipping-post is used; consequently the tramps give them a wide berth. What to do with that fraternity has been [illegible] little has been done to remedy the nuisance. The Chester, Pa., News recommends the whipping-posts and says: "The whipping-post might be made effective in abating the tramp nuisance."

Don't Stay in Politics.

Governor Hendricks to the Michigan University Boys.

If successful in politics, don't stay too long. I often think I stayed too long. Remain in politics long enough to learn public life, and then return to your profession. If you stand by your profession, it will stand by you.

A Lesson for Mr. Clews.

Utica Herald.

Georgia will retire a half a million eight per cent. bonds with four per cents. The readiness with which the new loan moves off shows how easy it is to lessen the burden of a state's debt without impairing its credit. Repudiators in other states can learn a lesson from Georgia.

Death-Bed Repentance.

Utica Observer.

The republican party signalizes its departure from power by asking for a law to protect it from the schemes of centralization and usurpation which it has unhesitatingly pushed while it had the power. It is a remarkable case of death-bed repentance.

The Democrats and Resumption.

St. Louis Republican.

The democrats in congress won't interfere with resumption until it has had a fair trial, for two good reasons. They wouldn't if they could for politic reasons, and couldn't if they would, because they haven't got a two-thirds vote in both houses.

Probably Accounts for It.

Chicago Times.

Custom compels an Icelander to kiss every woman he meets. This accounts for the absence of well-traveled roads in that country and the existence of trails "'cross lots" and through the woods.

The Constitution in Hart.

Hartwell Sun.

The best paper in the United States. The northern papers say it is the best paper in the south. That proves our assertion.

The Crown Won't Fit.

Chicago Times.

General Grant will not accept that Bulgarian crown. It will not fit his head the next morning.

The Dead Feast of the Kol-Folk.

John G. Whittier in the Atlantic for January.

We have opened the door,
Once, twice, thrice!
We have swept the floor,
We have boiled the rice.
Come hither, come hither!
Come from the far lands,
Come from the star lands,
Come as before!
We lived long together,
We loved one another;
Come back to our life.
Come father, come mother,
Come sister and brother,
Child, husband and wife;
For you we are sighing.
Come take your old places,
Come look in our faces,
The dead on the dying,
Come home!

We have opened the door,
Once, twice, thrice!
We have kindled the coals,
And we boil the rice
For the feast of souls.
Come hither, come hither!
Think not we fear you,
Whose hearts are so near you,
Come tenderly thought on,
Come all forgotten,
Come from the shadow lands,
From the dim meadow lands,
Where the pale grasses bend
Low to our sighing.
Come father, come mother,
Come sister and brother,
Come husband and friend,
The dead to the dying,
Come home!

We have opened the door
You entered so oft,
For the feast of souls
We have kindled the coals,
And we boil the rice soft.
Come you who are dearest
To us who are nearest,
Come hither, come hither,
From out the wild weather;
The storm clouds are flying,
The peepul is sighing.
Come in from the rain.
Come father, come mother,
Come sister, come brother,
Come husband and lover,
Beneath our roof cover,
Look on us again,
The dead on the dying,
Come home!

We have opened the door
For the feast of souls
We have kindled the coals
We may kindle no more!
Snake, fever and famine,
The curse of the Brahmin;
The sun and the dew,
They burn us, they bite us;
They waste us and smite us,
Our days are but few;
In strange lands far yonder
To wonder and wander
We hasten to you.
List then to the sighing,
While yet we are here;
Nor seeing nor hearing,
We wait without fearing,
To feel you draw near,
O dead to the dying
Come home!

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

By HALL & MORRIS.

D. F. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

Auction Sale of Buggies

At Warehouse of HIGHTOWER, MADDOX & CO., No. 29 West Alabama street,

Friday, 20th instant, 10 o'clock a. m.

5 Piano Box Top-Buggies,
5 Coal Box Top-Buggies,
2 Cut-away Top-Buggies,
2 Doctors' Phætons.

The above work is from the wholesale manufactory of T. T. HAYDOCK, Cincinnati, O., and of superior material, workmanship and finish, and warranted for twelve months.

Buyers, bargains to be had. 000 dec19 d2t

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE COURT of Ordinary of Fulton county, will be sold on Monday, the 30th day of December, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the late Dr. Rauschenberg, over Schumann's drug store, corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, Atlanta, Georgia, the Medical Library, both English and German, and Office Furniture, etc., of Dr. Rauschenberg, deceased. December 19, 1878. S. WEIL, Temp. Administrator of Ch. Rauschenberg, deceased. 497 dec19 d10t

N. R. FOWLER..........Auctioneer.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD, by order of the Superior Court of Fulton county, Georgia, before the Court-house door of said county, on the first Tuesday in January, 1879, all that tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and known and distinguished in the plan of said city as lot number fifty-four (54), and being a part of land lot number seventy-eight (78), in the fourteenth district of originally Henry, now Fulton county; said lot fronting on Marietta street one hundred (100) feet, nearly opposite the Atlanta Cotton Factory, and running through two hundred and twelve (212) feet, more or less, along Bartow to Walton street, and is known as the "Tremont House." The property will be subdivided and sold with two vacant lots on Walton street, fronting fifty (50) feet each on Walton and extending back eighty-five (85) feet. Sold for division between the heirs of Fortunatus N. Chisolm, deceased. Terms: ⅓d cash; ⅓d 6 months; ⅓d 12 months. For particulars see

N. R. FOWLER,
J. H. KETNER,
E. D. CHESHIRE.

108 dec7 d30d

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gate City Lodge, No. 346, K. of H.

Regular meeting this evening, Dec. 20th, at 7½ o'clock at the usual place. An election will take place for officers for ensuing six months, and a prompt attendance is requested.

By order of the Dictator.
J. H. STERCHI, Reporter.

408 dec20 d1t

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, Nov. 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	4:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 7:00 a. m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10:15 a. m.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery, Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh, " " "	9:48 a m
Arrive at Jesup, " " "	12:10 p m
Arrive at Blackshear, " " "	3:05 p m
Arrive Dupont, " " "	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont, " " "	4:35 a m
Leave Blackshear, " " "	8:35 a m
Leave Jesup, " " "	11:30 p m
Leave McIntosh, " " "	1:47 p m
Arrive at Savannah, " " "	4:30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:45 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Albany	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:40 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:20 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:35 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES, Superintendent.

uly26 der

PRESCRIPTIONS FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the Ingredients. Address DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W Sixth Street, CINCINNATI, O.

86 feb5 d&w1y

HYMENEAL.

BARKER—FISHER—Married, at St. Philip's church, Thursday, 19th instant, at 11 o'clock a. m., by the Rector, Rev. R. C. Foute, Brader Barker to Julia R. Fisher, youngest daughter of Mr. W. H. Fisher—all of this city.

The Rich California Banker.

When it became known that one of the richest California bankers had left the Pacific Coast and transferred his base of operations to the New York Stock Exchange, all the shrewd financiers watched his course with keen interest to see how he would succeed. The result has emphatically proved the wealthy banker's sagacity. Besides having a much wider and more promising field to operate in, he is known to have been in several stock combinations that paid immense profits. By the combination method of operating in stocks Messrs. Lawrence & Co., Bankers, N. Y., unite orders of thousands of customers, in different sums, into one vast capital, and operate them as a mighty whole, dividing profits pro rata among shareholders every 30 days. Capital in any amount from $10 to $100,000 can be used with great success in these pools. $25 would pay $100 profit. $500 would make $5,000 or 10 per cent. on the stock during the month. Messrs. Lawrence & Co.'s new circular (mailed free) gives "two unerring rules for success," and full particulars, so that any one can operate in stocks and make money. Stocks and bonds wanted. Government bonds supplied. Apply to Lawrence & Co., Bankers, 57 Exchange Place, New York.

Hon. A. H. Stephens, the great Statesman of the South, writes: "I have used Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for rheumatism with great benefit. I cheerfully recommend it." It never fails to cure. Sold by all Druggists. Send for cirular to R. H. Helphenstine Washington, D. C.

67 nov3 d&w8mtil julp3

"'Tis Sweet to Love, but Oh! how Bitter."

Their acquaintance began auspiciously Beautiful, amiable and interesting, her loveliness excited the admiration of all who knew her, and it is not strange that after a few meetings the Aurora of love irradiated his skies, and he wandered in a blissful dream of happiness. His wooing progressed favorably, and might have terminated successfully, had he not told his love in a voice which sent a shudder through her frame, and produced a feeling of revulsion fatal to his hopes. He should not have appeared in the refined presence of his lady-love when laboring under the disadvantage of a bad cold, when he could have rid himself of it so easily by the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar, a never failing remedy for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Price 50 cents. For sale by Collier & Co.; wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.

411 may2 deow1y&weow1y.

For upward of thirty years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. An old and well-tried remedy. 25 cents a bottle. 466 feb26 d&w1y

—Don't fail to call—28 Whitehall street—on Prof. Freyer if you want to get a splendid Piano or Organ at a real bargain for the Holidays. He must sell to make room for a large number of Instruments now at the depot and on the way from New York. Call and you will be convinced that this is "no advertising dodge." 352 dec18 d1w

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS — WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES—PONY PHÆTONS, BUGGIES, One-Horse Wagons, Drays, etc. First-class. Lowest prices. N. C. Spence, 47 Decatur street. 258 dec14 dtf

PURE APPLE CIDER! PURE APPLE CIDER! Pure apple cider. For prices and circulars address Jones & Co., 35 S. Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 210 dec9-tf sun wed fri.

FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS WE WILL give special bargains in Saddles, Harness and Collars. D. Morgan & Co., 80 Whitehall street. 314 dec15-3t sun-tues-fri.

FOR SALE—A FIVE-HORSE ENGINE. Enquire at Constitution office. 000 nov10 dtf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ACTS PASSED BY THE RECENT LEGislature, and authorized to be published by me, are for sale at the office of the State Librarian. Orders by mail, addressed to the undersigned, prompty filled. Price, 50 cents. Chas. H. Williams. 406 dec20 d1t

SANTA CLAUS—WE HAVE NOW A FULL supply of those Boys' Saddles for Christmas presents. D. Morgan & Co., 80 Whitehall street. 314 dec15-3t sun-tues-fri.

DOORS, BLINDS, GLAZED SASH, ETC. Believing I have the best stock of goods in my line in Georgia, I invite a close examination of same, also a comparison of prices. No trouble to show my goods. I came here a few months since to make Atlanta my permanent home. By the low prices, inaugurated by me, first-class goods, promptness and square dealing, I have already built up a trade not exceeded in Atlanta. Call and see me, or write me before purchasing. F. W. Hart, 30 South Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 559 oct23 dtf

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, WINDOW GLASS, Builders' Hardware, etc. A permanent fixture in Atlanta. All goods delivered at any point cheaper than any other house in Atlanta. All orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Ashley, No. 33 S. Broad street. 570 nov29 dtf

WANTED.

FIRST-CLASS COOK WANTED. ALSO, A good Milker, man, boy or woman. Apply at the Leyden House, No 124 Peachtree street. 000 dec20 d3t

WANTED—A PAIR OF FINE, LARGE, young Mules for cash. Apply at once to Howard, Wood & Co., corner Alabama and Pryor streets. 409 dec20 d1t

$5,000.—1879.—THOROUGH BOOKkeeper and business man will advance above amount to house giving him employment at reasonable salary. Communications confidential. Address Money, this office. 410 dec20 d3t

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF thorough education, a situation as either governess, amanuensis, assistant in house-keeping, or in any capacity that will provide a pleasant home. Salary no special object. Address O. H., care of this office. 401 dec19 d1t

PURE APPLE CIDER! PURE APPLE CIDER! Pure apple cider at Jones & Co., 35 south Broad street, Atlanta, Ga. 617 dec1-tf wed sun sat

AGENTS WANTED.—I WANT AGENTS AND canvassers to sell Bicker's Patent Elastic Penholder, for which the best of terms will be given. It is the best penholder ever made and sells readily. In fact it is a comfort to the book-keeper and the charm of the letter writer. No business man or constant writer should be without it. For terms, etc., address J. W. Anderson, Covington, Ga. 000 dec18 d3t

WANTED—A GOOD RESTAURANT COOK; also, two first-rate Table Waiters. Apply at Thompson's Restaurant. 358 dec17 d1t

COMPOSITORS WANTED.—GOOD COMPOSitors wanted at thirty cents per thousand. Apply to Augusta Chronicle. Walsh & Wright. dec11 dtf

LOST.

NOTICE.—STOLEN FROM THE UNDERsigned on Saturday last, near Conyers, Georgia, a very dark bay or brown Horse; waving main and tail; right hip slightly hip-shotten. Any information leading to the recovery of said horse will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded. Mary Ann Carroll, Conyers, Ga., December 18, 1878. 000 dec19 d3t

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION OF JAPANESE GOODS, VASES and Cutlery, at 12 Marietta street, to-day at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Olcott & Co., Auctioneers. dec20 d1t

LARGE SELECTED STOCK OF CIGARS AT Auction by E. H. Olcott & Co.—We will sell at auction, commencing on Monday morning, December 23d, at No. 12 Marietta street, the largest and best selected stock of Cigars ever offered in this city. Stock embraces all the favorite brands and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale will continue from day to day until closed out, as this stock must be sold. Remember day of sale and be on hand. Sales at 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m. E. H. Olcott & Co., Auctioneers. 000 dec20 d3t

LEGAL AUCTION SALE.—A PROMISCUOUS lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture commences to-day at 10 o'clock, on the corner of Marietta and Broad streets. Also, will be sold, 11 head of family and working Horses; 6 head of Mules; 2 second-hand Buggies, Harness, etc. Sale positive. Terms cash. F. M. Queen, Live Stock Auctionee. dec20 d1t

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGive's Opera House.

Two Nights Only!

Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 23 and 24.

THE "TONEY" EVENT of the SEASON.

APPEARANCE OF THE FAMOUS

TONY DENIER'S

Pantomime Troupe and his Standard Co. Including the Original and Only

GRIMALDI

The best Trick Clown in America,

And a Superb Corps of

PANTOMIME & SPECIAL STARS

—25 IN NUMBER, IN—

Humpty Dumpty!

Admission as usual. Reserved seats now on sale at Phillips & Crew's.

D. B. HODGES, Business Agent.

407 dec20 d4t dec20 21 22 24

CONCORDIA HALL!

Friday Evening, December 20th, 1878.

GEORGIA	SPRAGUE'S	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	ORIGINAL & ONLY	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Troupe of	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	COLORED STARS	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Headed by the Great	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	and Only	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Sam Lucas	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	King of Comedians.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	ASSISTED BY	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	20 ARTISTS!	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Of Acknowledged	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Superiority.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA		MINSTRELS
GEORGIA		MINSTRELS

Admission 75 cents..........Back Seats 50 cents. Reserved Seats now on sale at Phillips & Crew's Music Store. 345 dec18 d3t

OPERA HOUSE.

Two Nights Only!

The eminent tragedian,

LAWRENCE BARRETT.

Friday evening, December 20th, 1878,

HAMLET!

SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 21st, 1878,

KING LEAR!

Seats secured on and after Wednesday, Dec. 18th, at Phillips & Crew's book store.

275 dec15 d5t sun tues thur fri sat

Children's Carnival and Reception

—AT—

Executive Mansion!

DECEMBER 26th, 1878.

From 3 o'clock P. M. to 9 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand March.
2. "Open the Gates as high as the Sky."
3. French Blind Man's Buff.
4. Laugh and Go Foot.
5. Hunt the Slipper.
6. Voting for the Queen.
7. Selecting 12 Maids of Honor.
8. Selecting 12 Knights.
9. Selecting Crown Bearer and 2 Courtiers.
10. Coronation of the Queen.
11. Presentation of the Governor and Lady, and all the Company.
12. Grand March, with Queen and her Cortege.

213 dec11 ddec11 15 then d18 to 25th dec

MERCHANTS

AND TRAVELING AGENTS!

SPECIAL TERMS for the FALL TRADE! Wheeler & Wilson's NEW No. 8 Sewing Machines. Easiest to sell! Always give satisfaction! Address SOUTHERN DEP'T WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G CO., Atlanta, Ga.

418 nov22 d1m fri sun wed &wky1m

A. SATZKY,

MERCHANT TAILOR

AT COST FOR CASH.

THOSE desiring Business, Walking or Dress Suits made to order will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock at No. 4 Peachtree street, under National Hotel, before purchasing elsewhere.

626 dec1...1m 2d pg

A LETTER TO THE PEOPLE OF THE SOUTH.

By Thomas M. Norwood of Savannah Georgia.

The Texas railway (A dependency of the great Pennsylvania monopoly) contrasted with a real southern Pacific railroad along the thirty-second parallel of latitude, having termini and connections in southern states.

To the People of the Southern States—The Hon. J. C. Brown, vice president of the Texas and Pacific railroad company, has recently issued an address to you in advocacy of that road, and of its claims to your favor. As a southern man, desirous of promoting a genuine southern road, more than as the representative and counsel of the Southern Pacific railroad company in the south, I respectfully request your attention to the following reply. As many persons do not understand the difference between the two companies, I will briefly state it:

The Southern Pacific is a California company. It has constructed the greater part of a road from San Francisco southeast to Fort Yuma, 720 miles, and is now extending it into Arizona. The Texas and Pacific is a company organized under a law of Texas. It is the successor of the Southern Pacific of Texas.

In 1871, congress granted to the Texas and Pacific the right to build a road from Marshall, Texas, to San Diego, California, and to the Southern Pacific, a company that was then building a line down into southern California, the right to connect with the Texas and Pacific at or near Fort Yuma, on the Colorado river, which bounds California east and Arizona west. The Southern Pacific was required to build fifty miles a year of this thirty-second parallel connection, or to finish its three hundred and fifty mile road within seven years. That company completed its work before the time thus limited had expired. It complied fully with the law of congress.

LAND-GRABBING IN NORTHEAST TEXAS.

What has the Texas and Pacific company done? It was required to build west from Marshall not less than one hundred miles a year, and not less than twenty-five miles east from San Diego every year, and "so to complete" its road within ten years. The act of Texas confirming to that company the right of way across the state, and giving it over twenty million acres of land in alternate sections, was passed in May, 1872. The Texas and Pacific, from 1871 to this day, has built but one hundred and eighty-four miles west from Marshall to Fort Worth, and not a foot of road east from San Diego. It has built more miles of road, but they are of no use to the south as a trans-continental road. They run northeast from Marshall to Texarkana, and thence west to Sherman, Texas, and parallel with and not a hundred miles from the trunk line of one hundred and eighty-four miles from Marshal to Fort Worth—I say "trunk line" in courtesy to the company; for as the trunk line which the Texas and Pacific promised, in 1871, to build for us in ten years was to be over sixteen hundred miles long—the one hundred and eighty-four miles built and bought by the Texas and Pacific looks to the southern people more like a "carpet-bag" than a "trunk" lines, I will show you before I am done, that this company has other features of the "carpet-bagger," so familiar to the south, in her railroad experience from 1868 to 1876.

But Governor Brown said, in Charleston, before the chamber of commerce, in explaining why the Texas and Pacific had neglected to comply with the act of congress requiring "not less than one hundred miles to be built west from Marshall every year," that the law of Texas required the Texas and Pacific to build from Marshall northeast to Texarkana and west to Sherman. Well, we will take that as true, and give the company full credit. Then, what does it avail the company? The act of congress and the act of Texas were both passed in 1872. The company headed by Mr. T. A. Scott ought to have known whether they could comply with both requirements. Congress was mandatory: "not less than one hundred miles a year shall be built" west from Marshall to San Diego. If Mr. Scott was not able to do both, or either, why did he not tell us so frankly, and leave the south to look to another company? But why comply with the law of Texas and neglect the requirements of congress? Why do this if he desired to build a trans-continental road? The reason is confessed by Mr. Scott, in an argument before the senate committee on railroads, in December, 1874, when asking for a subsidy, in credit, of over $60,000,000, he said that the Texas and Pacific have three hundred and twenty-five miles of road located in the "garden lands" of Texas. By building north from the trunk line, he secured an immense body of land in the finest portion of Texas. Nearly five million acres are thus secured. Congress gave, by the act of 1871, eighteen million acres in Arizona, New Mexico and California (see Scott's annual report, 1877, page 25.) So that the Texas and Pacific had over forty million acres under grants by congress and Texas.

Knowing now why the Texas and Pacific preferred to obey Texas and not congress, let us see if that company could have obeyed both. In other words, could it have built west from Marshall as well as north from Marshall toward St. Louis, where Mr. Scott's Pennsylvania Central railroad has its western-southern terminus? This I can only answer by giving Mr. Scott's statement (same report, page 11) of the indebtedness of the Texas and Pacific to 1st June, 1877. That indebtedness was $27,609,004.33, less $318,985.02 surplus. For this the company has 444 miles of road with rolling stock and usual appurtenances. The road has cost over $62,000 a mile, according to this showing. The highest estimate I have ever heard for constructing a road in the 32d parallel is $30,000 a mile. Governor Brown said, in Charleston, it can be built for $30,000 a mile, and Mr. Scott is now asking for a guaranty by the government of five per cent. interest on $27,500 a mile, while holding this vast land grant in Texas. It is evident from these figures that four hundred and forty-four miles of road could have been constructed with the amount reported as expended.

THE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY PARASITE.

So we have here a genuine southern carpet-bagger "development," mammoth railroad enterprise. First, the Texas and Pacific sets out to build a road with no help except the 40,000,000 acres of land. It starts from Marshall west, but stops to throw a drag-net into northeast Texas to catch five million acres of that "garden region." Having lassoed them, and not regarding the law of congress, it holds this "garden region," and comes to congress and says it is impossible to go a mile further without help. Such was our experience with the carpet-bag developers in Georgia, Alabama, and all the reconstructed states. This Texas and Pacific has a parasite. The Texas and Pacific has had, and has its credit mobilier, known as the California and Texas railway construction company. These construction companies are, as a rule, composed of officers of the railroad company. The officers of the railroad company contract with themselves, as members of the construction company (under another name, of course), and they fix their own prices and charge the stockholders with the cost of construction, and put the money in their own pockets. I do not say that the officers of the Texas and Pacific have done this, but Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, in a speech delivered in congress last June, openly charged, that Mr. Scott, the president of the Texas Pacific, was a member of the California and Texas railway construction company, and no one denied the charge. If this be true, it is enough to awaken our grave suspicions, and to make us look closely for a trap, lest we walk into it. There are tracks of carpet-baggers along this enterprise, and this is sufficient to put the south on its guard.

I think the foregoing is enough to satisfy any one that the Texas and Pacific is unable to build a road to San Diego, or to Fort Yuma or El Paso, or to any point, without a subsidy. But Mr. Scott and Governor Brown admit the fact. In 1874, Mr. Scott left off his work and went to congress for aid. He began by asking for over sixty millions and has fallen to thirty-eight and three-quarter millions. The pending bill calls for the latter sum. It is to be supposed that Mr. Scottt knows how much he needs, and that he speaks what he knows. If so, the south must agree to vote him all he asks, and a little more, should his calculation be short of his wants, or do without a road in the thirty-second parallel, or look to some one else to build it.

DO THE MANAGERS DESIRE A SOUTHERN ROAD?

But, even if this enormous amount should be voted to the Texas and Pacific, will it build a southern road—that is, a road which would benefit the southern states east of Texas? We can get light on this question, and, probably, answer it to our satisfaction by taking a brief view of the action of this company. It began work in 1871. In May, 1872, congress passed an amendatory act requiring so many miles a year to be built as already stated above. If the company really intended to build a southern road to run from San Diego to the Mississippi river on the 32d parallel, its action ought to show it. The reason for building it northeast to Texarkana, 69 miles in a line toward St. Louis, is explained by Governor Brown as a necessity under the statute of Texas. So far let us give credit. I am willing to give that company all the credit it can show reason for. But when we see hereafter how it has repeatedly tried to slide up toward St. Louis as its eastern terminus, the most credulous may be excused for suspecting that the Texas and Pacific was not over indignant at the state of Texas for the compulsory mandate to build northeast in the direction of its fondest yearning. This penal condition is not unlike the old fable of the rabbit that prayed to be thrown in the fire, in the water—anywhere—except the brier patch. Now to the facts;

In 1874, Mr. Scott applied to congress for a subsidy for the Texas and Pacific. In the same bill he asked for an equal subsidy for the Atlantic and Pacific. This company was to build southwest from Vinita, in the northeast corner of Indian territory, and connect with the Texas and Pacific at or near southeast corner of New Mexico. From Philadelphia to St. Louis the Pennsylvania Central and its leased lines extend. From St. Louis to Vinita runs the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad southwest, and the Atlantic and Pacific would be an extension of the Pennsylvania Central to the Texas and Pacific, and thence by it and over the Texas and Pacific to the Pacific ocean. Mr. Scott was president of the Union Pacific, which extends from Omaha to Ogden, but in 1871 he was deposed, and he naturally desired to establish another connection with the Pacific for the Pennsylvania Central, of which he was also president. And the only practicable route was on or near the 32d parallel. He knew that the open proposition to build southwest from St. Louis must meet with opposition, north and south, and that the only feasible method was to captivate southern favor by the promise of a road running due west on the 32d parallel.

In 1875, another bill was introduced by Mr. Wells, of Missouri, asking for a subsidy to the same roads—the Atlantic and Pacific and the Texas and Pacific.

In 1876, Senator Dorsey, of Arkansas, introduced a similar bill. This bill contained a new and very striking feature most adroitly drawn. It said: "The Texas and Pacific railway company is hereby authorized to construct that part of its line from Sherman, Texas, via Fort Worth, westwardly," etc. Then follows, a page further on, this sly—very sly—language: "Said Texas and Pacific railway shall be constructed and put in operation continuously from its eastern terminus at Texarkana, and from a point on the east boundary line of Texas, where a connection is made with the line to Shreveport, to a point of junction, as herein provided, with the Atlantic and Pacific," etc.

TRYING TO SHIFT THE TERMINUS NORTHWARD.

Here are three significant facts: First. From Sherman to Fort Worth is declared to be a part of the line of the Texas and Pacific. The acts of congress of 1871 and 1872 made the line from Marshall to Dallas the road of the Texas and Pacific. Second. The "eastern terminus" of the Texas and Pacific is declared to be at Texarkana. Third. The original eastern terminus, Marshall, is spoken of as "a point" and not as a terminus. The bill was intended to change the original line which seduced the southern people to Mr. Scott's aid, and make it run from Texarkana (the northern terminus) west to Sherman, and thence southwest to Fort Worth. This would have moved the road about seventy miles further north and nearer to St. Louis. This attempt was made in spite of the fact that in the act of 1872, amending the charter of the Texas and Pacific, a significant proviso was contained forbidding a change of the eastern terminus from Marshall.

We can begin to see why Texas so cruelly commanded Mr. Scott to build northeast from Marshall to Texarkana and west to Sherman, to seize all her fat lands in that "garden region," and why she drove him so much nearer to his home at St. Louis, against his angry protest, of course.

Again, in 1877, Mr. Lamar, chairman of the house committee on Pacific railroads, reported a bill which couples the Texas and Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific—giving both a subsidy—and connecting the latter with the former between the 100th and 99th longitude.

In 1878 the Atlantic and Pacific was dropped as dead weight; but can any one doubt that the Vinita road is still a part of Mr. Scott's scheme?

These facts are almost a demonstration of the settled purpose of the Texas and Pacific to slew the eastern end of its road around to St. Louis. But there are other facts still.

Of the eighteen officers of the Texas and Pacific, only three live south of the Ohio, Governor Brown, one of the vice-presidents, in Tennessee, W. C. Hall, in Kentucky, and W. M. Harrison, in Texas. The president, first vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and seven of the directors reside in Pennsylvania, and, I believe, in Philadelphia. The presumption is very violent that these gentlemen are burning with zeal to develop the south and southern interests, and to destroy the Pennsylvania Central, with its seventeen leased railroads of over 3,000 miles, all north of the Ohio. It is more than natural for Mr. Scott to spend an enormous sum of money in Washington and over the south to procure legislation to enable him to build a road to compete with the Pennsylvania Central. The southern people are trusting, but not idiotic. We have too much respect for Mr. Scott's judgment and business sense—too high regard for his honesty and faithfulness to a sacred trust—to suspect him of ever having intended to build a really southern road, one which would be tributary to Galveston, New Orleans, Vicksburg, Memphis, Montgomery, Atlanta, Nashville, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Raleigh, Richmond and Norfolk, and all the country surrounding these cities. If Mr. Scott seriously intends to build such a road he ought, from common honesty, to resign the presidency of the Pennsylvania Central. If, on the other hand, he desires a feeder from the Pacific, and we of the south are willing to vote him money to build it, at our expense, he should not be censured; for he is looking to his own interests and is only trying to make his dry stock give milk again. The south, though, would wear bells ever after.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXTENSION—HOW NOT TO BUILD IT.

But there is another fact. Should the south, by her vote in congress, give money or credit to the Texas and Pacific, where would be its eastern terminus? We have seen that one bill would have fixed it at Texarkana. And has Mr. Scott or Governor Brown ever said where it shall be? This is the place on their road where they always shy or back, or run away. It is a dangerous point, and like the text "which could be found somewhere between the first chapter of Generations and the last of Revolutions"—the eastern terminus, they tell us, will be found some day between the mouth of the Mississippi and its source.

The only concession that the Texas and Pacific has ever made on this question was made at the last session of congress, in and by the bill reported by Senator Matthews. This section of the bill is so exquisitely indefinite, so Talleyrandish—concealing by language its meaning—so verbosely generous and fair, and yet so elaborate in nothingness, that I will not mar it by a paraphrase. It is one of the curiosities in legislative literature, and illustrates the genius of Mr. Scott, or Governor Brown, or its author, "how not to do it."

Sec. 12. That in order to secure the accomplishment of the original and present design of the Texas and Pacific railway company, that is to say, a main trunk-line communication between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast, the said Texas and Pacific railway company is hereby authorized and required to acquire or construct, maintain and operate the said main trunk-road from a point of said main trunk, as now constructed, to the Mississippi river, at the most practicable point, as may hereafter be designated, to be determined in the manner hereinafter provided; and when the points so mentioned are determined, the first-mortgage bonds of said company may be executed and issued, not to exceed at the rate of twenty thousand dollars per mile, for purposes of constructing or purchasing, owning, controlling and equipping such part of said Texas and Pacific railway: Provided, That said mortgage shall not embrace or constitute a lien upon any property, franchise or security, pledged as an indemnity to the government for the guarantee of interest on the bonds issued to construct any portion of the line between Fort Worth and San Diego. And to make and perfect the highway aforesaid in such manner as may do equal and exact justice to all sections of the country to be affected thereby, it shall be the duty of the president of the United States, within sixty days after the passage of this act, to appoint five commissioners, three of whom shall be the three engineer officers of the United States highest in rank, and all of them wholly unconnected with, and free from all personal or corporate interest in, any of the proposed routes between Texas and the Mississippi river, and also free from all personal or corporate interest in any railroad company from any point on or connecting with the Mississippi river and the Atlantic or Gulf coast, whose duty it shall be to examine the various proposed routes between the Mississippi river and the present constructed road of the Texas and Pacific railway campany; and after considering all questions of distance, cost and transportation routes, in view of foreign as well as domestic trade and commerce, and also in view of an eligible connection with the Atlantic seaboard, to report where, in their judgment, the proposed addition eastward of the present main trunk-line of the Texas and Pacific railway company shall connect with the present line, and where it shall connect with the Mississippi river: Provided, That the point of connection with the Mississippi river shall not be further north than the city of Memphis, Tennessee; and their report, if approved by the president of the United States, shall be final an conclusive in determining the location of the eastern connection with the Mississippi river, which shall then be constructed according to the government standard, but without any guaranty of interest by the government: Provided, however, that the authority of the state or states through which the line may be located shall be obtained before the road shall be built; and that this part of said line shall be built at the rate of not less than fifty miles per annum after the location of the line is determined on; And provided further, that the eastern terminus of the said Texas and Pacific railway shall be on the east bank of the Mississippi river wherever this point may be designated, and which terminus may be reached either by suitable boats or a bridge over said river, as may be preferred by said company: And provided, further, that the said Texas and Pacific railway company shall have the right to purchase the charter, franchises, and property of any existing line, if any there be, on the selected route, or construct a new one, at the option of said company. [Senate bill 942, reported by Senator Matthews.]

The president shall appoint commissioners within sixty days! That means business. There is nerve and energy in that. Mr. Scott has spoken comfort at last to our trembling souls. We gape like the rabble at the reading of Cæsar's will. The terminus will be fixed within six months at farthest. Of course we expect to hear in the very next sentence the number of days or months allowed for fixing forever the eastern terminus. Let us see:

When the commissioners examine all the various proposed routes between Marshall and the Mississippi river—when the three engineer officers who must be high in rank (for no others can act) shall have no interest in any of the railroads; when the five commissioners shall have "considered all questions of distance, cost, and transportation routes—in view of foreign and domestic trade and commerce—and also in view of an (one) eligible connection with the Atlantic seaboard; when they shall report their conslusion; when the president shall agree with them, if they should be unanimous, or with the majority, if they disagree; then the eastern terminus will be fixed—provided, however, the authority of the state through which the line may be located shall be obtained before the road shall be built, and provided fifty miles per annum of this line shall be built after the location of the line (not the terminus) is determined on. Can any man doubt the cunning purpose of all this cumbrous machinery, and these many contingencies, when a single sentence, honestly spoken, would have fixed the terminus at Memphis or Vicksburg? It is time this shuffling and double-dealing were at an end, and you have the power to stop it.

But this bill is remarkable in other respects. I directed Governor Brown's attention, when we discussed the merits of these two companies before the chamber of commerce in Charleston, to the fact that this bill does not contain a clause for forfeiture in the event the Texas and Pacific failed to build the connection east from Marshall to the Mississippi river. His reply was that there was such a clause in the house bill. "He asked the senate to adopt the house bill, but when they came to consider it, they did so with closed doors, and afterwards these discrepancies were discovered." This explanation is wholly unsatisfactory. All committees of the senate sit with closed doors when acting on bills. They sit often with open doors when hearing arguments, but never when making up judgments. But, whether in open or secret session, would any committee, of its own motion, omit a provision consented to by the company, which was for the protection of the government or the people? The location of the eastern terminus hinged on that clause, for without it the Texas and Pacific could not be compelled to build east of Marshall. I leave this awkward question just where it is with the remark that I acquit both the committee and Governor Brown of the responsibility of omitting that most important provision of the bill. Some one is responsible for it, and it was done by the government, or the people, or the Southern Pacific railroad company.

WHO DICTATES THE COMPANY'S POLICY?

When I charged, in the discussion with Governor Brown, in Charleston, that the Pennsylvania Central had intended from the beginning, and intends now to get, if it can, a southwest connection from St. Louis, via Vinita, and that the bill advocated by Mr. Scott before the senate committee, in December, 1874, asked for a subsidy for the Texas and Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific which runs from Vinita southwest, Governor Brown replied in these words, "Our bill now does not ask for any branch from Vinita to St Louis, nor did the company (Texas and Pacific) desire it. They (the Texas and Pacific) acted in good faith under the recommendations of the St. Louis convention." Now, this is evidence of what I have always suspected, which is, that Governor Brown is not in the innermost secrets of Tom Scott and that cabal seated in Philadelphia, and known there as the Pennsylvania Central, and west of the Mississippi as the Texas and Pacific. For note this fact! Governor Brown says the Texas and Pacific company included the Atlantic and Pacific company in its bill asking for a subsidy, not because the Texas and Pacific desired the Vinita branch built, but simply in deference to the recommendations of the St. Louis convention. Now note this! Tom Scott made his argument before the senate committee, asking $35,000 a mile for the Texas and Pacific and the Atlantic and Pacific, on the 4th of December, 1874, and the St. Louis convention was not held until the 23d of November, 1875.

When we see a southern company organized by Philadelphia men; when we see the president of that company also the president of another huge monopoly running to St Louis, when we know how deeply interested they are in making their investments in over 3,000 miles of railroad already built, worth something, and we fail to see why capitalists thus involved should desire to build another road south, which would, if truly southern, weaken their present railroad investments by dividing the business; when we see that company stopping to pick up rich lands instead of building straight on west, as congress required and as it promised the south; when we see that company suspending its work for five years, and asking for a subsidy far greater than was necessary to build the road; when we see that company from 1874 to 1878 trying to slide away from us and get further north; when we see it at the very first jump starting 69 miles further north than congress fixed the eastern terminus; when we see a bill afterwards introduced to make this point 69 miles further north (Texarkana) its eastern terminus; when we see that company refuse, for seven years, to say where its terminus on the east bank of the Mississippi shall be; when we see it, under a show of the greatest fairness, after years of effort to get it to fix that terminus, inflate a long section with pretentious words, which, on close examination, accomplish nothing except to delude the public; when we see the vice-president explaining certain conduct of that company by saying it was done to please a convention which had never sat or existed, thus showing he is not acquainted with the motives of his chief (Scott)—when we see all this, we may as well do as the old farmer did when he saw some tramps around the horse lot about dark: "Bring the horses in the house, boys, we had better stand a little litter one night than to lose 'em." We had better stand even a little monopoly than to have our southern Pacific road taken from us and carried bodily to St. Louis; for once established there, and passing over a bridge which would take five to seven million dollars to duplicate, the commerce of the Pacific, Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico would be forever lost to the south.

STANDING IN THE WAY OF THOSE WHO WILL BUILD.

I have now concluded on the two main questions affecting the Texas and Pacific railroad, which are—first, its utter inability to build without a large subsidy, and the reasons for that inability; and second, its unwillingness to build such a road as we of the south desire and need. And I come next to the claims of the Southern Pacific company of California. First, can it build without a subsidy? Second, will it build a road which will not be built as a feeder to northern lines of road?

That this company can build and will build I have no doubt, and I speak from a knowledge of their purpose and situation, and some knowledge of their financial ability. They have now over 720 miles of road in operation this side of San Francisco and to the 32d parallel. They built to that point in good faith. When congress gave the Texas and Pacific the right to build to San Diego, it gave to this company, by the same act, the right to connect with the Texas and Pacific at or near Fort Yuma. They have complied with the law, and when they reached Fort Yuma, they found the Texas and Pacific 1,250 miles away, their work stopped and congress besieged for a subsidy. The eastern portion of the Southern Pacific runs for two hundred miles through a desert. Finding themselves at "Point-no-point," without trade or population, they propose to come east till they make connection with lines of road running west from the south Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. They, therefore, ask of congress the right to come through Arizona and New Mexico to the western border of Texas, at El Paso. Should they not meet any road there, they intend (with the consent of Texas) to build farther east until they make a through connection. This is all they ask. They do not ask for government money, or bonds, or credit, or lands. At the last session of congress they did ask for the liberal grant the government gave to the Texas and Pacific for the same portion of the road, to-wit: the lands in Arizona and New Mexico, but they are now determined to build, and will not embarrass their request by any semblance of a subsidy. This is the whole case of the Southern Pacific.

And yet it is opposed by the Texas and Pacific. Governor Brown, in his address, alleges that this company built to Fort Yuma to prevent any other company from occupying that territory, and thus to kill off competition with the Central and Union Pacific lines. This is very strange, and is the second, if not a sober, thought. When congress gave the Southern Pacific the right to connect with the Texas and Pacific, at Fort Yuma, no such logic was heard. The Texas and Pacific did not then raise its voice to protect the public from this threatened destruction. It required the failure of the Texas and Pacific to reach Fort Yuma, and the purpose of the Southern Pacific, as a matter of self-preservation, to come east to El Paso (and further, if necessary), to make an all-rail connection between the Pacific and the lower Mississippi on the gulf, to arouse this virtuous alarm in the breast of the Texas and Pacific. But this is all "a trick of the trade." The Southern Pacific has not the exclusive right of way along a mile of its line, and it does not ask for the exclusive right now. Mr. Scott can build a road to San Diego or San Francisco side by side of the Southern Pacific.

GULF AND LOWER MISSISSIPPI CONNECTIONS DESIRED.

Another alarm given by Governor Brown is that the Southern Pacific will not come to El Paso, but intends to turn northeast from Maricopa Wells, in Arizona, and run to Santa Fe. And he bases his conclusion on a letter of General Sherman, in which he says, writing to a director of the Southern Pacific: "I am informed your company will build to Santa Fe," etc. General Sherman was not so informed by an officer of the company. Mr. C. P. Huntington, the New York agent, states most positively, and gives his reasons for it, that the company never has intended to build to Santa Fe or anywhere else, except to El Paso, and further east, if necessary, to connect with the gulf and lower Mississippi. This ought to be sufficient, but his reasons are conclusive. They are: (1) That it would cost three times as much per mile to build into and through the mountains about Santa Fe; (2) because Santa Fe offers nothing as an objective point; (3) because by building to El Paso the company will have 600 miles more of line against about 300 to Santa Fe, and, therefore, would make more; and (4) the carrying trade in ores, minerals, grain and stock will be far more profitable, to the gulf and Mississippi than to or from Santa Fe.

Another objection by Governor Brown is this: that the Southern Pacific is the Central Pacific in disguise, and the Central is a huge monopoly; and the governor very adroitly, in his address, calls the Union Pacific the Central Pacific. The Central Pacific runs from San Francisco to Ogden—883 miles. The Union Pacific runs from Omaha to Ogden—1,032 miles. They are distinct in organizations, officers, property, in fact in everything. They are as distinct as the Central road and the Western and Atlantic in Georgia. But Governor Brown says the Central is a monopoly. This is true in one sense. It does monopolize all business done by rail between Ogden and San Francisco. So does every railroad between its own termini, unless it has a neighbor parallel. The Texas and Pacific is a monopoly already from Marshall to Fort Worth. It would be no less a monopoly if built to San Diego. The Western and Atlantic, from Atlanta to Chattanooga, is that kind of a monopoly.

GOVERNMENT CAN CONTROL EITHER ROAD.

But it is not true that the Central Pacific and the Southern are one. The charters are different; their rights are different, and many of the stockholders in the Southern have no interest in the Central.

But if Governor Brown's alarms were well founded—if the objection was ingenuous and virtuous—if it was made by some one else than the advocates of the projected possible prolongation of the southwestern tail end of the Pennsylvania Central combination railroad monopoly, even then there would be nothing in it, for the following good and sufficient reasons:

First—With but one stockholder left out of the Southern Pacific, there would be a majority remaining who own no stock in the Central Pacific. This answers the unadvised, if not reckless, statement, that the Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific are one.

Second—When the Southern Pacific is built to El Paso, it will be 1,320 miles long—the Central is 883. The owners of 1,320 miles of road will not sacrifice it to 883 miles of road—even if the same men owned both.

Third—The Southern will run from Yuma, six hundred miles distant from the Central—so that the local business over the one will not interfere with the other.

Fourth—The Southern Pacific will never be able to extort in through rates on passengers and merchandise—because it offers to submit to congress the regulation of through rates and to pro rate with any road or roads connecting with it from the Atlantic and Gulf—or either.

Can Colonel Scott or Governor Brown offer anything more than this in return for ninety-six millions subsidy?

Fifth—The south cannot be worse off than she is now, even should the Southern Pacific charge the full rates of the Union Pacific. We now have, practically, no connection with California except through New York, or Philadelphia via Chicago to San Francisco.

The question with the south is simple but grave. Will she have a road through Texas to the Pacific, whose connections are on southern soil. If yes, then the only hope of one for many years is in the Southern Pacific. The Texas and Pacific cannot build without a subsidy, and when we resolve to give any company money enough out of the public treasury to build a road, let us organize a genuine southern company and get what we want. No private enterprise in the south can, with its own means, build from Fort Worth to Yuma. The distance is 1,250 miles, and the country poor, dry and unproductive. But the Southern Pacific offers to build and will build without a dollar of subscription from the south.

REASONS FOR DISTRUSTING THE TEXAS PACIFIC.

What that company wants is a clear title to the right of way through the territories. Governor Brown says they have it already. It is true that congress, in 1875, passed a general law authorizing any company to build through any territory and giving it certain privileges, but congress reserved the right to alter, amend, or repeal that statute. A repeal before a company had acquired vested rights under that statute would leave no right to any company except it might be by territorial legislation. But even that is subject to the approval of congress. Besides, congress granted to the Texas and Pacific, in 1871 and 1872, 18,000,000 acres of land (see Governor Brown's address, page 20,) along the line which the Southern Pacific will occupy if permitted. These acres were at once withdrawn from the market by the government, and are claimed to-day by the Texas and Pacific. That company having failed to comply with its duty to build should no longer be permitted to hold in mortmain—yes, literally, in dead hands—those millions of acres. They should be placed on the market again at once, so they could be bought from the government by settlers along the line of the Southern Pacific as it progresses. This is but justice to any company that will build, with its own money, a road through a region so uninviting in agricultural resources. Every available acre ought to be on the market to yield something for local freight.

Governor Brown can not see why the Southern Pacific opposes his demand for a subsidy. It will be a much harder task for him to give to congress or to you a satisfactory reason for his opposition to a company which offers to the south, free of cost, a public highway to the Pacific, and for importuning congress to vote away money enough for that purpose, to be handled and spent by a Pennsylvania company which for years has been handicapped by its greed for railroads—which for many seasons of healthful diet and digestion has lain torpid with seventeen northern roads in its anaconda stomach, and which, like Mark Twain's racing frog, is shotted down to the throat, and is vainly stretching its neck for a leap to the west while held to the ground by its jockied body in the east.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MONOPOLY TO BE HELPED OUT OF THE TREASURY.

Governor Brown, finding it necessary to meet the objection to the immense subsidy asked for by him, pleads a set-off against the Southern Pacific. The process of ratiocination (to say nothing of the progress in the art of logic) by which he makes out his defense, is almost original. He says to you in his address that, to permit the Southern Pacific to build to El Paso, with its own money, "would be to grant further aid, that is, would be the giving of a subsidy by congress. And he arrives at this conclusion in the following novel method. He says: "Whereas, congress granted, in 1864, a subsidy to the Central Pacific railroad company; and whereas some of the stockholders in the Central Pacific are also stockholders in the Southern Pacific; now, therefore, if all the stockholders in the Southern Pacific were to use their own money in building from Fort Yuma to El Paso, that would be 'further aid,' or as bad as granting another subsidy now to the Texas and Pacific. A indorses a note for B for five thousand dollars, payable ten years after date, and A sells the note to C, gets the money and seeks to invest the money in a house. D then asks A to indorse his note for ten thousand dollars that he may buy the same house. A says: "No; I am already liable for five thousand dollars by indorsing B's note." "But," says D, "if you permit B to buy that house with that money, it will be as bad for you as if you were to indorse for me for ten thousand

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250 Ladies' Trunks and Satchels.
45 Gents' Zinc and Leather-cover Trunks.
20 Gents' assorted Sole Leather Trunks.
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All of these goods have been expressly ordered and are now in stock, for the coming Holidays, at special low prices.

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Boots and Shoes.

1,500 pairs Boots and Shoes for Men's, Ladies' and Children's wear will be opened on Wednesday, the 18th instant. All of which will be sold at remarkably low prices at the NEW YORK STORE,
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Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!

125 new and elegant Cloaks will be opened on Wednesday morning, the 18th instant, for the Holidays, at lower prices than ever at the New York Store.
48 Whitehall street.
356 dec17 d3t tues fri sun 2d col 3d pg

dollars more, and let me buy the house." "That wont do," Governor. "No, sir! that wont do!"—(Congressional Record, passim.)

The people of the south can not be convinced by this logic, however much they may admire its desperate ingenuity. They are not so easily to be overwhelmed as was poor Moses, in the Vicar of Wakefield, when a very similar syllogism was hurled at him by the squire: "I proceed to observe the concatenation of heterogenous circumstances, proceeding in a reciprocal duplicate ratio, naturally produce an analytical dialogism, which in some measure proves that the essence of spirituality may be referred to the second predicable."

The people of the south want a road to the Pacific, and want it now—not twenty years hence—and they must not be charged with stupidity if they fail to see that the government will be in no better condition by becoming liable for over ninety-six million dollars (the amount of interest on your bonds at 5 per cent. for 50 years) than it will be by allowing the Southern Pacific to do the very work proposed without any "further aid" whatever.

But the Southern Pacific has a satisfactory reason for opposing this subsidy. Let it be remembered that the Southern was authorized to build to Fort Yuma, and to connect there with the Texas and Pacific. The southern did not then object to the subsidy of forty million acres given to the Texas and Pacific. But since the Southern has complied with the law—has built to Yuma—it does object to a fresh grant of subsidy which will enable Mr. Scott, without a dollar of stockholders' money, to build a road to run side by side with the Southern Pacific built by a private company with its own money. This would be unjust, especially as the rates of freight over the Southern Pacific will be under control of congress.

Besides, the Southern Pacific cannot afford to wait in a desert for the Texas and Pacific to come to it, over a stretch of 1,250 miles, especially as this cannot be done without a subsidy, and there is slight hope of one from congress. The Southern Pacific would wait perhaps forever if it depended on the Texas and Pacific for an eastern connection. Hence that company desires action by congress so as to know whether another company (the Texas and Pacific) will be paid by the public to do what the Southern Pacific intends to do without pay.

HOW IS THE SOUTH AFFECTED BY THESE RIVAL PROPOSALS?

Governor Brown seems to be serious when he speaks of "objections (to the Texas and Pacific subsidy) which are being sedulously and mischievously circulated for the purpose of defeating the present bill by dividing and disturbing the southern mind in its hitherto almost unanimous support of the measure." This company and the granting of subsidies must have grown wonderfully since I was in the senate. True, I was from the beginning of this application by Mr. Scott opposed to his scheme and was not in its confidence and did not know its strength. I examined into it carefully when in the senate, and my conclusion then was, and still is, that Mr. Scott does not mean to defraud the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Central and its feeble adopted foster children. I respect him too much to think ill of him. I cannot believe he wishes to take bread out of their mouths and put it into ours. And believing this, I was not, and am not, willing to give him what little bread the south has to feed his numerous railroad family.

If congress is almost unanimous for this subsidy, the people certainly are not. The house resolution, passed during the last session, declaring its opinion in opposition to all subsidies may have been Pickwickian. I do not so understand it. You certainly do not. If I have circulated or shall circulate among you any "mischievous information" to disturb your "almost unanimous support" of this raid on the treasury, I have no doubt that my friend, Governor Brown, will forgive me. He is a southern man like myself, and I accord to him the same desire to serve his section that animates me. I know he would not knowingly mislead you. His devotion to the south has been exemplified in more ways than one. But on this subject, I fear the governor has "zeal without knowledge." One thing is certain, we cannot be injured by adding the Southern Pacific to get the right of way to El Paso, and to have the lands along the line, now withdrawn from market by the government, made subject to settlement. This requires nothing but an act of congress. On the other hand, as I have shown, we would almost certainly be damaged beyond remedy by giving to the Texas and Pacific the aid it requires.

In speaking so warmly for a true southern railroad, I do not mean that I desire to exclude the north from its benefits. I am for a road from the benefits of which the south will not be excluded. This is all I mean. And in referring to Mr. Scott's intention to make the Texas and Pacific end at St. Louis, practically, I have not for a moment felt unwilling that St. Louis should reap all benefit she can from a southern trans-continental road. To show that I do not oppose the interest and welfare of St. Louis, I will state that my opinion is, that even if Mr. Scott had succeeded in his repeated attempt to build the Atlantic and Pacific from Vinita southwest, St. Louis would have derived next to no advantage from it, because all freight from the west over the Atlantic and Pacific for the east would not stop in St. Louis to go down the Mississippi, but would go on to some Atlantic port. And I have never been able to see what interest the state of Missouri would have in fostering the Atlantic and Pacific; for that line would certainly interfere with her roads already established, to-wit: the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, the Iron Mountain and the Missouri Pacific.

T. M. NORWOOD.

Washington, D. C., December 1, 1878.

RELIEF FOR THE AFFICTED.

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

nov24d&wlyeow next read mat

LIVER REMEDIES.

DR. M. W. CASE'S
Liver Remedy
AND
BLOOD PURIFIER
Tonic and Cordial.

This is not a patent medicine, but is prepared under the direction of Dr. M. W. Case, from his favorite prescription, which in an extensive practice of over twenty-seven years he has found most effective in all cases of disordered liver or impure blood. It is

ANTI-BILIOUS.

It acts directly upon the liver, restoring it when diseased to its normal condition; and in regulating the activity of this great gland every other organ of the system is benefited. In Blood Diseases it has no equal as a purifier. It improves digestion, and assists nature to eliminate all impurities from the system; and while it is the cheapest medicine in the market, it is also superior to all known remedies. While it is more effectual than Blue Mass, it is mild and perfectly safe, containing nothing that can in the slightest degree injure the system. It does not sicken or give pain; neither does it weaken the patient, nor leave the system constipated, as do most other medicines.

It Cures Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fever, Headache, Sick Headache, Water-Brash, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Jaundice, Colic, Vertigo, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Irregularities and Weakness, all Skin and Blood Diseases, Worms, Fever and Ague, and Constipation of the Bowels.

In small doses it is also a sure cure for Chronic Diarrhœa.

Taken two or three times a day, it prevents Yellow Fever, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Cholera, and Small-Pox.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR Use Dr. Case's Liver Remedy and Blood Purifier, a pleasant Tonic and Cordial. ANTI-BILIOUS.

And save your doctor bills. Only 25 cts. a bottle. It is the most effective and valuable medicine ever offered to the American people. As fast as its merits become known, its use becomes universal in every community. No family will be without it after having once tested its great value. It has proved an inestimable blessing to thousands who have used it, bringing back health and strength to those who were seemingly at death's door. Prepared at the Laboratory of the

Home Medicine Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

Price per Bottle, 25c. Extra Large Size, 75c.

For sale by Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. AGENTS WANTED

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN LAMAR, Atlanta, Ga.
&205 uag17 d&wly am col nex read mat

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIRST GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS A, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14th, 1879—104th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE $30,000.

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$ 30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street,
Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G T BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
211 dec11 d&w4w

7th

GRAND DISTRIBUTION!

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

By authority of Commonwealth of Kentucky, supervised by Hon. R. C. Wintersmith, Ex. Treas., Gen'l T. A. Harris, George H. Gray, and other prominent citizens of Kentucky, in Public Library Hall, Louisville. Ky., on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30th, 1879

NO SCALING! NO POSTPONEMENT!

Prizes Paid in Full.

$115,400 IN CASH DISTRIBUTED!

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Unparalleled Succes of the Popular Drawings.

Read the following attractive list of prizes for the JANUARY DRAWING:

1 Prize		$30,000
1 Prize		10,000
1 Prize		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes	100 each	10,000
300 Prizes	50 each	15,000
500 Prizes	20 each	10,000
1000 Prizes	10 each	10,000
9 Prizes	$300 each, Approximation Prizes	2,700
9 Prizes	200 each, " "	1,800
9 Prizes	100 each, " "	900
1,960 Prizes,		$115,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1.
27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

Remit by Post Office Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address COMMONWEALTH DISTRIBUTION CO., or T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky.
1 dec3 w dec3&10 d weds&fris jan d tues, thurs & sats w jan7,14,21,28

Havana Royal Lottery.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING,

December 24th, 1878.

ONLY 18,000 TICKETS.

$1,350,000 in Prizes With a Capital Prize of $500,000!

Full information given and orders filled by
F. MASICH, General Agent,
647 dec1 d2w New Orleans, Louisiana.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

Oldest and Most Reliable Agents.

Established since 1848.

BORNIO & BROTHER,

New Orleans, La.

NOTICE GRAND EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING FOR DECEMBER 24th, 1878.
Send for plans. 412 nov22 d1m

STEAM ENGINES, &c.

E. VAN-WINKLE'S
IRON WORKS
16 FOUNDRY ST
ATLANTA GA

Metropolitan Works.

Canal Street from Sixth to Seventh,

RICHMOND, VA.

ENGINES, portable and stationary, SAW MILLS, GRIST-MILLS, BOILERS, CASTINGS of BRASS and IRON, FORGINGS, &c. MACHINERY for Gold and Coal Mines, Blast Furnaces, &c.

We call special attention to our IMPROVED PORTABLE ENGINES, for agricultural and other purposes. The Boilers of our Agricultural Engines are provided with our PATENT PREMIUM SPARK ARRESTERS, a device by which the Sparks are forced to pass downward over a reservoir of water and effectually extinguished without the use of wire gauze. Ours is the only arrangement of this kind which affords free access to the boiler and tubes for cleaning from each end. Also, to our new style SMALL LOCOMOTIVES for hauling lumber, and other articles upon tramways and narrow gauge railways.

The best Planters regard our GINNING ENGINES superior to any in use. Send for Illustrated Catalogue free. Other things being equal encourage Southern institutions.

Repair work solicited and promptly done.

Messrs. J. C. & S. F. Milam, Cartersville, Ga., are authorized to receive orders for our machinery in the counties of Gordon, Bartow, Cobb, Floyd, Polk and Cherokee.

Good agents wanted at points not already assigned. WM. E. TANNER & CO.
198 jan26—d&wly

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

All announcements under this head must be paid for in advance.

For Sheriff:

Please announce that I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Fulton county, associated with Messrs. C. W. WELLS, MATT. RYAN and H. W. WOODING as Deputies.
459 nov24 dtd A. M. PERKERSON.

We are authorized to announce the following ticket:

For Sheriff:
M. T. CASTLEBERRY.
For Deputies:
JAS. O. HARRIS.
JOHN H. ELLSWORTH.
JAS. J. MEADOR.
Jailer:
ANGUS T. MORRIS.
401 nov21 dtd

The People's Ticket.
For Sheriff:
W. A. WILSON.
Deputies:
L. P. THOMAS,
G. W. ANDERSON,
H. L. COLLIER.
Jailer:
T. J. MALONE.

For Sheriff.

I am a candidate for Sheriff of Fulton county. Deputies, WHEELER MANGUM. JOHN D. PATTERSON and THOMAS F. BLACK. Jailer, WM. McCONNELL.
636 oct27 dtd B. N. WILLIFORD.

For Clerk of the Superior Court.

I am a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of Superior Court of Fulton county. Election January 1st, 1879. JAS. D. COLLINS.
563 nov29 dtd

To the Citizens of Fulton county:

Believing in the right of any citizen to become a candidate for any office in the gift of the people, where the public interest of the county is not thereby imperiled, and that reasonable rotation is calculated to promote efficiency in the performance of the duties of county officers, I have determined to offer myself as a candidat for Clerk of the Superior Court with competent and reliable assistants.

Captain A. S. TALLEY, long and well known in this city as an efficient and courteous business man.

Mr. FRANK STEWART, a gentleman of experience in clerical duties, who has been totally disabled for outdoor work by the loss of a limb in the war, and Mr. ROBIN ADAIR, a young gentleman whose education, fine penmanship and courteous manners peculiarly fit him for a position as assistant in the Clerk's office.

If elected I think there will be no room for criticism as to the manner of conducting the business of the Clerk's office during my term.

Respectfully, etc., J. S. HOLLIDAY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Captain J. A. RICHARDSON as a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton county, with the names of Colonel A. M. WALLACE and R. J. LOYAL as assistants in the office.

For Tax Collector.

SAM HOYLE is a candidate for Tax Collector. Election January 1st, 1879. 224 nov12 dtd

Judge W. W. CLAYTON is a candidate for Tax Collector. Election 1st January, 1879.

I respectfully announce my name as a candidate for Tax Collector for the county of Fulton, and, if elected, promise to discharge the duties of the office with perfect reliability.
GEORGE BOMAR.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. L. WITHERSPOON as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county. 311

For the first time in my life, I am a candidate for civil office, and ask from fellow-citizens, among whom I have lived over thirty years, for their suffrages for the office of Tax Collector of Fulton county. ER LAWSHE.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of F. A. CRAWFORD as a candidate for Tax Collector of Fulton county.

For Tax Receiver.

J. B. LANGLEY announces himself a candidate for receiver of tax returns, with Seaborn Jones, of Oak Grove district, as clerk. Election January 1, 1879. 191 dec9dtd.

C. W. Winter announces his name as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county, with Jas. A. Crussell as his Clerk.
0 dec3...d4w un wed

We are authorized to announce the name of Judge WILLIAM EZZARD as a candidate for reelection to the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county. Election 1st day of January next.

We are authorized and requested to announce the name of CHARLES E. ROBINSON as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county.
489 oct20 td

I announce myself a candidate for the office of Tax Receiver of Fulton county, feeling assured my many friends will support me. Respectfully, L. B. LANGFORD.

To the Citizens of Fulton County: I respectfully announce myself a candidate for Tax Receiver, and ask your support for that position.
BILLIE BOMAR.

I am a candidate for the office of Receiver of Tax Returns of Fulton county at the ensuing election. R. S. WATERS.

We are authorized to announce the name of GEO. H. GRAMLING as a candidate for Tax Receiver of Fulton county.

For Coroner.

We are authorized to announce the name of FRANK A. HILLBURN as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county. MANY CITIZENS.

The friends of Dr. W. G. DRAKE announce him as a candidate for Coroner of Fulton county.

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURERS ON
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, Warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
646 july30 d6m ATLANTA GA.

JOHN FLANNERY, Managing Partner of late firm L. J. Guilmartin & Co, 1865 to 1877. JOHN L. JOHNSON.

JOHN FLANNERY & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
— AND —
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK,
Bay Street....SAVANNAH, GA.
AGENTS FOR
Jewell's Mills Yarns & Domestic, etc.

BAGGING AND TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST market rates. PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION given to all business entrusted to us. LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on consignments. 564 aug31 d&w4m

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.

AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE,

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:05 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot.

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE.
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent.
june5...dtf

FRANKLIN

TYPE

FOUNDRY,

168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.

The type on which this paper is printed is from the above Foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

OLD OR NEW BLINDS FITTED WITH

Dearborn's Blind Awning Fixtures.

Can be used both ways shown in cut, making the best and cheapest awning known.

Ask your hardware dealer for them, or send for explanatory circulars to the manufacturers.

BOSTON BLOWER COMPANY,
Boston, Mass.
Or to Samuel G. B. Cook & Co., Southern Agents, Baltimore, Md. 252 dec1-4d2tawlm. fri sun

STEAM ENGINES.

Mark W. Johnson & Co.

Early Rose Potatoes.

PURE STOCK, NOW READY.

Also, Onion Sets, Asparagus Roots, Garden Seeds in immense variety; Flowering Bulbs and Seeds, Grass Seeds, Fertilizers, Plows, etc.
27 MARIETTA STREET,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

STEAM ENGINES

july24tf

FLORIDA HOTELS.

Windsor Hotel,
JACKSONVILLE....FLORIDA,
The finest Furnished House in the South,
Opened on December 19th, 1878.
S. FRANK WARREN, Chief Clerk. | W. M. NICHOLS, Proprietor.
342 dec17 d1w

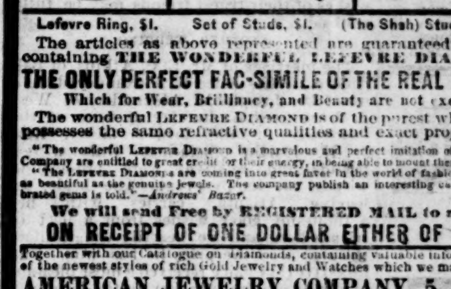
Grand National Hotel,
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,
Will be opened on the European Plan,
On the 25th of December, 1878.
E. B. THOMAS, Manager. | W. M. NICHOLS, Proprietor.

AMERICAN JEWELRY.

DIAMONDS

IN SOLID GOLD MOUNTINGS

FOR ONE DOLLAR!



Lefevre Ring, $1. Set of Studs, $1. (The Shah) Stud, $1. Lefevre Ear Drops, $1.

The articles as above represented are guaranteed to be solid gold mountings containing THE WONDERFUL LEFEVRE DIAMOND.

THE ONLY PERFECT FAC-SIMILE OF THE REAL DIAMOND IN THE WORLD

Which for Wear, Brilliancy, and Beauty are not excelled by the natural gem.

The wonderful LEFEVRE DIAMOND is of the purest whiteness, as delicately cut, and possesses the same refractive qualities and exact proportions as the real diamond.

"The wonderful LEFEVRE DIAMOND is a marvelous and perfect imitation of the real gem, and the American Jewelry Company are entitled to great credit for their energy, in being able to mount them in solid gold for $1.00."—*Cin'ti Enquirer.*

"The LEFEVRE DIAMONDS are coming into great favor in the world of fashion, and as far as appearances go, are just as beautiful as the genuine jewels. The company publish an interesting catalogue, in which the history of these celebrated gems is told."—*Andrews' Bazar.*

We will send Free by REGISTERED MAIL to any Address in America,

ON RECEIPT OF ONE DOLLAR EITHER OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES

Together with our Catalogue on Diamonds, containing valuable information with illustrations and prices of the newest styles of rich Gold Jewelry and Watches which we manufacture. *Address all orders to*

AMERICAN JEWELRY COMPANY, 5 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

We refer to any established business house or the press of Cincinnati as to our reputation for fair and honorable dealings.

692 oct30 d2m wed fri sun &wky2m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

TO MY PATIENTS AND PATRONS.

Being compelled, by ill-health, to be absent from Atlanta until next spring at least, I would recommend my patients to call upon Dr. R. A. Holliday, 32½ Whitehall street, should they need the services of a Dentist during my absence. I can recommend Dr. H. as being competent and conscientious. I would have made this recommendation earlier, but severe indisposition and consequent haste of departure from the city prevented. ARTHUR C. FORD, D. D. S.
Fernandina, Fla., December 16th, 1878.
352 dec17 d3m

LAW CARDS.

B. S. IRVIN,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, GEORGIA.
Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

WELLBORN BRAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office corner Marietta and Broad streets, Bell Building. 349 dec17 d1m

R. B. TRIPPE. J. M. NEEL.
TRIPPE & NEEL,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.
Will practice in all the Courts, both State and Federal, except Bartow County Criminal Court. J. M. Neel alone will practice in said last mentioned Court. Office in northeast corner of Court House building. 257 sep12'78 d6m

JAMES P. SIMMONS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
(Formerly of Lawrenceville but now of)
NORCROSS, GA.
Having accomplished the purposes for which he mainly retired from the bar, some nine years ago, has resumed the regular practice of his profession, and may again be employed by parties who desire such services. 556 November 27, 1878. d1m

R. J. MOSES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GA.
Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22 dtf

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Office in Austell Building.
Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment.
O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA.
Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

WM. A. HAYGOOD,
STUDENT AT LAW,
At office of N. J. Hammond, 54½ Whitehall street, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Will give prompt attention to COLLECTIONS. 466 sep22 d6m

JAMES B. PARK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Practices in Greene, Morgan, Baldwin, Hancock, Talliaferro, Oglethorpe, Clarke, Richmond, Warren and McDuffie counties. Refers to Hon. A. H. Colquitt, Governor of Georgia; Hon. A. H. Stephens, Member of Congress. 296 feb17,'78 d12m

ALBERT L. MITCHELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ATHENS, GEORGIA.
As Solicitor General of the Western Circuit, will attend regularly the Superior Courts in the counties of Banks, Clarke, Franklin, Gwinnett, Habersham, Hall, Jackson, Oconee, Rabun, Walton and White, and will represent parties litigant in any cause in which the State of Georgia is not an interested party. 272 mar17 d1y

McWHORTER BROS.,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
GREENESBORO', GEORGIA.
Collection of Claims a SPECIALTY.
JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

HOTELS.

WHEELER HOUSE,
GRIFFIN, GEORGIA,
Directly opposite Passenger Depot.
First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day.
B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.
000 oct29 dtf

MARKHAM HOUSE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
In assuming control of this elegant hotel, promise the public that no pains shall be spared to make its accommodations equal to those of any first class house in this country.
30 sep1 d6m E. H. PAINE.

STOP AT THE CHARLOTTE HOTEL,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
FIELD BROS....PROPRIETORS.
TERMS, PER DAY, $2 00.
The Proprietors of this Hotel, under the new management, beg leave most respectfully to inform the traveling public that they have taken hold of this well known house and intend to run it in a style not inferior to any establishment in the Southern States.
J. T. JULIAN, Superintendent.
B. KIMBALL. Clerk. 27 aug4 d6m

PULASKI HOUSE,
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
R. BRADLEY....PROPRIETOR,
Late of Screven House.
Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room.
The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

BOARDING.
Pleasant Rooms and Good Table Board at
FLORIDA HOUSE,
101 BROUGHTON ST.,
Next door to Marshall House,
429 sep20 d3m SAVANNAH. GEORGIA.

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Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS.
WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers.
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11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by the week or season. Address by mail or telegraph,
346 dec18 dtf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., December 17, 1878.

On and after Tuesday, December 18, 1878, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leaves Macon for Eufaula (except Saturday)	9 00 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	10 15 a m
Leaves Macon for Columbus (except Sunday)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 45 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	3 15 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula for Macon (except Sunday)	6 00 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus for Macon (except Sunday)	8 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 10 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 36 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 26 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

THROUGH SLEEPERS BETWEEN AUGUSTA AND SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA AND AND MACON ON TRAIN NO. 2.

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines, daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	1 55 a m
Leaves Eufaula	12 15 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	7 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
Gen'l Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. G. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon.
000 dec20 dtf

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE!

VIA

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, December 1st, 1878, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	2:00 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:55 noon

Only 39 Hours from New York to Atlanta

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at....6:25 a m
which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta....10:50 p m
making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday)....4:35 p m
Arrives Atlanta " " "....7:55 a m

Low Excursion and Emigrant Rates to all points in Texas.

Send for schedules.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga.
nov10 dtf

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Iron Rails, Fish Plates,
—AND—
MERCHANT BAR
V. R. TOMMEY, President. GRANT WILKINS, Gen'l Business Manager.
THOS. W. CHANDLER, Sec'y and Treas. JOS. DOWNING, Superintendent.
33 nov3d3m

GOLD, COTTON AND WEATHER.

Gold opened in New York yesterday at 100; closed at 100.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 5 1-16d; in New York at 9c; in Atlanta at 8c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, northeast winds, partly cloudy weather, possibly rain, rising followed by falling barometer and higher temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

Observer's Office, Signal Corps, U. S. A.,
Kimball House, December 19, 10:31 p. m.
[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Relative Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.49	36	53	N.	.00	Clear.
Augusta	30.53	38	63	N. E.	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.49	46	62	Calm.	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.26	68	79	N. E.	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.10	55	100	E.	1.30	H'y rain.
Indianola	30.08	47	92	N.	.20	L't rain.
Corsicana	30.25	40	91	N.	.07	L't rain.
New Orleans	30.33	46	84	E.	.35	L't rain.
Mobile	30.45	45	76	N. E.	.02	L't rain.
Montgomery	30.48	41	48	N.	.00	Cloudy.

Local Weather Report.

Atlanta, Ga., December 19, 1878.

Time.	Bar.	Ther	Humid'y	Direction of Wind.	Weather.
7 a. m	30.51	26	64	N. W.	Clear.
11:38	30.50	37	45	N.	Hazy.
2 p. m.	30.44	42	28	N.	Hazy.
4:06	30.43	42	28	N.	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.49	37	54	N.	Smoky.

Mean daily bar	30.485	Maximum ther	.45
Mean daily ther	35.5	Minimum ther	.25
Mean daily humid.	48.7	Total rainfall	.00

George H. Rohe,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS
FOR THE
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SEWING MACHINE
ever sold that fully meets the requirments (complete guarantees.)
Liberal Terms to Merchants.
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French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at
HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878–d1y

Alex. Fox, Optician,
39 Whitehall Street.
110 dec7 d1m

AMUSEMENTS.

[See Second Page]

DeGive's Opera House—December 23, Toney Denier's Humpty Dumpty.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

[See Second Page.]

Meeting—Gate City Lodge, K. of H.
Acts of the Legislature—Chas. H. Williams.
Schedule—Central and Southwestern Railroads.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 20, 1878.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Cotton is pouring in.

—Shoot the Christmas horn!

—Barrett to-night as Hamlet.

—Pay your state and county taxes.

—What are you going to present her?

—Pay as you go. Your taxes are due.

—Tramps have stopped tramping this way.

—Let us have a full, fair vote. Pay your taxes.

—The hog law platform is a strong one in Atlanta.

—Our theatrical season has been unusually fine.

—Christmas jollification will soon be at its best.

—About a score of circus men still linger in our city.

—Pay your taxes if you want to vote for county officers.

—Soon the year 1878 can be taken off the calendar.

—Gold is so near par here that the banks find little sale for it.

—The distinguished tragedian, Lawrence Barrett, to-night as Hamlet.

—Sprague's Georgia minstrels at Concordia hall to-night.

—Pay your taxes if you want to vote for county officers.

—Anti-fat turkeys are the order of the day. It should not be thusly.

—It is thought that Christmas day will be very generally observed in our city.

—Fine weather for the ladies to attend to their shopping.

—Christmas trees will soon be covered with ripe fruit.

—Hamlet, by Lawrence Barrett, will be presented in magnificent style to-night.

—Dinner parties on Christmas day will be quite fashionable this year.

—The tin-horn brigade is about to be organized for its annual parade.

—Do you want to vote for your choice for county officers? Then pay your taxes.

—Atlanta has some right successful tin-horn musicians.

—Curbstone discussions are now the order of the day.

—Motto of the modern belle—never put off till to-morrow what can be put on to-day.

—There are over 8,000 voters in Fulton county. How many can vote to-day?

—Fowl murders will be the favorite pastime in Atlanta next week.

—A society man was seen in one of our stores yesterday buying a China doll baby.

—Bridal couples from all over the state come to Atlanta to spend their honeymoon.

—The express office will commence in a day or two to forward hundreds of Christmas presents.

—The elite and fashion of the city will turnout in force to-night to welcome the great tragedian, Barrett.

—Let the intelligent elector of Fulton county remember his taxes if he wants to vote for county officers.

—Young men of the period who desire to be "toney" wear red neck-ties and part their hair in the middle.

—Whenever any rascality is kicked up around Atlanta our city generally furnishes a detective to unravel the matter.

—A good many of the society belles of our city will visit their friends in neighboring cities and spend the Christmas week.

—The county candidates now roameth over the land giving gratuitous lessons in handshaking.

—Carnesville Register: The general assembly will meet again in July; then the Atlanta brewery will flourish.

—A good many fine milk cows are being offered in our city for sale. They are brought here by the farmers of adjoining counties.

—The whisky-to-a-wa club has disbanded for the season. This influential association will probably reorganize the coming summer.

—The Augusta policemen can keep everything straight, with the exception of Stovall's raging kanawl. This is very unruly at all times.

—The powerful impersonator of Shakspearean characters, Lawrence Barrett, at the Opera house to-night in Shakspeare's grand tragedy of Hamlet.

—Why is it that when a woman gets real angry she can't go from one room to another without slamming the door behind her? She always leaves it open when she is contented, especially if it is freezing cold.

—Elberton Gazette: We spent a 'little while in Atlanta last week, and that town was lively Friday night: Boniface at DeGive's, Howe's circus in town, and the general assembly adjourned. Three big shows.

—All lovers of Shakespeare are on the qui vive to witness the magnificent representations of Hamlet and King Lear, by Lawrence Barrett and his talented company, this evening and to-morrow evening.

THE SILVER BELLS.

THE LIFE-TROTH BEFORE THE ALTAR.

Two Weddings in One Day—Mr. Brader Barker and Miss Julia Fisher—Mr. E. C. Atkins and Miss Alice M. Alexander.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock a very private marriage ceremony occurred at St. Philip's church in this city. Mr. Brader Barker was united in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Julia Fisher. Both parties have long been residents of Atlanta, but only a few friends and relatives witnessed the ceremony which joined their lives in what we trust will be a most happy union. Rev. R. C. Foute performed the beautiful marriage service of the Episcopal church in a manner which impressed all who witnessed it.

The bride was attended to the altar by her brother, Mr. Harry Fisher, of Newnan, and her sister, Mrs. Paul Romare, of Atlanta. After the ceremony the relatives of the bride and groom enjoyed an elegant reception at the residence of Mr. Paul Romare, on Pryor street. Mr. Barker and his bride left on the 2 o'clock train for Nashville, where they will spend several days. Miss Fisher has been an ornament to Atlanta society, and among the ladies and gentlemen of our city has a host of friends who wish for her a life full of the best happiness. Mr. Barker is one of our most energetic young business men. He has won an enviable reputation in Atlanta and has before him a bright future. We congratulate both of the happy pair, and trust that the best wishes of their truest friends may be fully realized.

ANOTHER WEDDING.

The marriage of Mr. E. C. Atkins, of Baltimore, to Miss Alice M. Alexander, daughter of Dr. Joseph M. Alexander, of West End, occurred Wednesday at noon, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. J. H. Martin officiating. Only a few friends and relatives were present to witness the happy event. The bride, in leaving Atlanta, carries with her a thousand good wishes from a host of friends here, and we heartily congratulate the groom on the prize he has won. The Constitution office received a most pleasant evidence of the occasion in the form of a beautiful cake—a master-piece of culinary fine art which was enjoyed to the fullest extent possible.

It is regretted that in a notice of this marriage, which appeared yesterday, there was a typographical error. In speaking of the "levy" Baltimore has thus sent to Atlanta, the types made the word appear as "boy."

OUR STREETS.

The Management of the Street Force—The Pick and the Shovel Tackle the Mud.

The street force at present is not a success as far as numbers are concerned. There are not more than fifteen active hands employed on the streets. Their force is divided into two squads of about equal size; one of them is employed in the second ward of our city, and the other in the fourth. These hands are the proceeds of the recorder's court who have been fined for various offenses against the government of our city, and who have failed to come down with the "ducats." Some of them prefer to work out their fines on the streets, while others are obliged to do so for the reason of the fact that they have no money with which to pay them. Up to within a couple of months ago the city had a good many hired men working upon the streets, but since then the services of these hands have been dispensed with, and only the convicts from the recorder's court have been employed upon our streets. With each of the squads above mentioned are a number of carts that are used for hauling the mud that accumulates upon our streets from one point to another.

Councilman M. E. Maher, chairman of the committee on streets, has the supervision of the work, and in this capacity he has done the city much service. The appropriation for the streets has been most judiciously spent by him during his term of office, and the streets have been kept in very good condition by his able management.

Captain W. H. Redding is the superintendent of the street force and manages the work with considerable skill and attention. He moves the hands from one ward to another whenever a change is necessary, and is ever on hand to see that the work is attended to in a proper manner.

City Engineer H. T. McDaniel is constantly engaged laying off the streets and arranging the proper grades. He also gives valuable advice whenever called upon, and is on hand at all times ready and willing to attend to his duties. With the street force under the able management of the gentlemen above referred to, we have reason to believe that we will at all times have fine streets in every ward of our city.

Dead.

In our yesterday's paper we announced the death of Mrs. Bridget Doyle. To those not acquainted with Mrs. Doyle the announcement was simply that of one more who had gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns; but to the old residents of Atlanta, and those who knew Mrs Doyle, it meant that there had been called away a worthy and a good woman—one who, during her long life in this city, had ever sought out the sick and the distressed with a view to the alleviation of their sufferings. Wherever sickness or poverty appeared, there was Mrs. Doyle as a ministering angel. When the king of terrors approached and death in its ghastly form visited the family of any one within her reach Mrs Doyle was there to render comfort and assistance. Her time and her means were freely given to aid the sick and the poor Such was her reputation and justly earned; her good deeds were never mentioned by her, but during her residence here of nearly thirty years, she has many witnesses of her charitable deeds, and her name will long be remembered. Mrs. Doyle survived her husband only five weeks, and leaves only one child, Mrs. Carroll, wife of our worthy townsman, O. C. Carroll, Esq.

On yesterday her remains were interred from the Catholic church, the beautiful services for the dead consisting of a requiem mass and other services, which were offered by Rev. Father O'Brien. The funeral cortege which followed the remains to Oakland cemetery was perhaps the largest ever seen in our city.

Mrs. Doyle was born in the county of Kerry, Ireland, and was at her death 62 years of age. A good woman has been called away, and we only echo the general sentiment of the people of Atlanta when we pay this last feeble tribute to her memory, and join with the many who are to-day saying, "may she rest in peace."

Providing for the Selection of Jurors.

An act to carry into effect paragraph 2, section 18, article 6, of the constitution of 1877, so as to provide for the selection of the most experienced, intelligent and upright men to serve as grand jurors, and of intelligent and upright men to serve as traverse jurors, and for the drawing of juries:

The general assembly of the state of Georgia do enact, That whenever the ordinary, together with the clerk of the superior court and three commissioners, in each county in this state, appointed by the presiding judge of the superior court, and constituting the jury commissioners, shall revise the jury list, and shall select from the books of the tax receiver upright and intelligent men to serve as jurors; and shall write the names of the persons so selected on tickets, as required by law, it shall be the duty of said jury commissioners to select from these a sufficient number not exceeding two-fifths of the whole number of the most experienced, intelligent, and upright men to serve as grand jurors, and the jurors left after such second selection shall constitute traverse jurors.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That said jury commissioners shall place the tickets containing the names of grand jurors in a box to be provided at the public expense, which box shall contain apartments marked number one and two, from which grand jurors shall be drawn as now provided by law.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, That said jury commissioners shall place the tickets containing the names of traverse jurors in a separate box, to-wit, the jury box now in use, or other similar box, from which traverse jurors shall be drawn as now provided by law.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That the clerk of the superior court shall make out in a book lists of the names respectively contained in the grand jury box and in the traverse jury box, alphabetically arranged, and place said book in his office, after the lists therein shall have been certified by the ordinary, clerk and commissioners to contain respectively all the names placed in said jury boxes.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That the jury commissioners of each county in this state shall meet at the court-house on the first Wednesday in January, A. D. 1879, and revise the jury list, and select grand jurors and traverse jurors according to the provisions of this act; and after such revision and selection, grand jurors and traverse jurors shall be drawn to serve at the next term of the superior court in the manner provided by existing laws for the drawing of grand jurors in vacation, where the presiding judge of said court fails to draw such jurors at any regular term of said court, and the jurors so drawn shall be summoned and shall serve at the next term of said court whether grand jurors and traverse jurors have been drawn under existing laws at the last regular term of said court held in the year 1878, or not.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That whenever the presiding judge of the superior court shall fail to draw juries at any regular term of said court, the jury commissioners may draw traverse jurors at the same time and in the same manner as grand jurors are drawn in such cases under existing laws.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved December 16, 1878.

DO YOU WANT TO VOTE?

Well, Then, Pay Your Taxes.

One week from next Wednesday the election for all our county officers, except the ordinary, will occur. It is very important that in the choice of these officers the will of the people of Fulton county should be expressed. There are many candidates. The interests of the county and of every individual citizen demand that we should choose good and true men to fill these stations of trust and honor. To vote in this election, it is necessary that all state and county taxes due shall have been paid. Many of the voters in the county have overlooked this matter, and when their attention is called to it at the polls it may be inconvenient, if not impossible, to remedy their defective right of suffrage. The proper plan, therefore, is for every man who desires to express a choice in the selection of the officers of his county to

PAY HIS TAXES

at once, and to urge his neighbors to do so. Our colored voters should bear this in mind. They are very fond of voting, but they cannot do so unless they pay their pro rata for the support of the government. It is estimated that if the election were to come off to-day not one-half of the voters in this county would be qualified to deposit their ballots. We have eight thousand voters at least in Fulton county, and probably there are not four thousand who could cast a legal vote to-day. If the delinquents do not come up with their taxes by the first of January, we shall see a minority of the voters of this county having an election all to themselves. Most of those in arrears do not owe much. It is their duty to pay, for no man ought to deadbeat the government which protects his life and property. It is more important than ever that they should pay now, for in the approaching election very grave interests are at stake. We ought to have a full vote in the county election. As matters stand now we cannot do so. Let every man pay his taxes and vote.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Services in the New Building.

Just twenty months ago the memorable First Presbyterian church of this city was torn down, and on the spot where it stood, was begun the erection of a chruch edifice of such graceful architecture and perfect finish, as to make it an honor to the congregation and a monument to our city. The edifice is now fast approaching completion. A reporter of The Constitution went through its various apartments yesterday, and was impressed with the perfection of its arrangement and the general harmony of the structure. It is complete in every particular so far as the plan is concerned, and the best workmanship is now executing the design. It is to the honor of this congregation that the work has progressed so fast and without the usual load of debt that churches are rash about incurring. It is a cause of just pride to be able to state that the congregation will worship in the basement of the new building next Sunday. It is a commodious, light, dry, well ventilated room which will be found comfortable and cosy at all times. Since its old church was removed the congregation has used the northern Methodist church on Marietta street. It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that the old place of worship is occupied once more and with such happy surroundings.

M'INTIRE AND HEATH.

A New Minstrel Company Organized in Atlanta—They Open in Newnan.

At the tail end of every well regulated circus performance comes in a concert or minstrel performance. So it was with Howe's great London circus that has just disbanded in our city. The animals were placed in cars and sent to Philadelphia, where the circus will go into winter quarters. The actors have all left for their homes in various parts of the United States, with the exception of those who participate in the minstrel performance. These are still in our city. We are informed that they have banded themselves together into a company, and propose to take the road and give minstrel performances in various cities in the south. They have with them one of the bands that accompanied the circus. In all the company will number about seventeen men, which is considered a full company. We learn that the party will give their opening performance at Newnan. They would have opened here, but could not get the opera house. The company will be known as McIntire and Heath's minstrels. These gentlemen have been in the minstrel business before, and at one time were the proprietors of a successful company. We hope to see this company at the opera house in our city at an early date. We learn that the party will leave to-morrow for Newnan.

Ticker Thieves.

On Tuesday night, at half-past seven o'clock, as Mr. Carlo Mauro, an old gentleman of this city, was passing the corner of Hunter and Whitehall streets, he was accosted by a young man, who asked the time of night. Mr. Mauro could not tell him, but pulled out his silver watch and held it for the other to see. The young man grabbed the ticker and jerked it and chain away and ran off with them. There were no police near at the time.

This is rather bold work to be done in our city, and is another argument in favor of a sensible system of police. To require the present force to maintain peace and order, and afford protection, is to do them an injustice and subject our citizens to danger. It is better that ten more police officers be added to the force than that the city should go unprotected, and the salaries of big officials be largely increased.

The City Court.

HON. RICHARD H. CLARK, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The city court of Atlanta met at the usual hour yesterday morning, and the case of Kehler vs. the G. W. Jack manufacturing company, which was on trial the day previous, was again resumed. At noon the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant for the sum in suit.

Case of Hunt vs. the Atlanta street railway. Suit for damages. The evidence and the argument were concluded, but a verdict had not been reached up to the hour of adjournment. Court will meet at the usual hour this morning.

Hamlet To-Night.

To-night Lawrence Barrett will appear at DeGive's opera house as Hamlet. Barrett has in a few years risen to the very front rank of actors, and in several roles stands unrivaled. He has won a wide fame as Hamlet, playing the character under a different conception from that of Booth. The best critics have given high praise to Barrett's impersonation. The culture and elegance of Atlanta will witness the performance this evening. A large number of seats have been sold, and by night the board will be full. To-morrow night, "Lear," the most passionate of all Shaksperean tragedies, will be given. These two nights give us a cheering revival of the legitimate drama.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon. Rufus E. Lester, of Savannah, reached our city yesterday. He is in attendance upon the supreme court.

—Mr. Sprague and his company of Georgia minstrels will be here this morning, and will appear at the Concordia hall tonight.

—Dr. Alexander Fox, the celebrated optician, who has been in our city for the past year, left yesterdey on a visit to Savannah.

—The Savannah bar is well represented in Atlanta. Mr. J. R. Saussy, Mr. P. W. Meldrim and Mr. Alfred B. Smith, are at the Markham. They are here to attend to business before the supreme court.

—Colonel William A. Haris, secretary of the state senate, arrived in this city yesterday and will probably remain with us for several days. He is comfortably stowed away in his old quarters at the Cannon house.

An Invitation.

We return thanks for an invitation to attend a grand masque ball to be given by the LaGrange Guards at Kener's hall, in LaGrange, on the night of the 26th in honor of the Gate City Guards of Atlanta, and the West Point Guards. The LaGrange boys know how to fix an affair of this kind, and we predict a most pleasant time for all who attend the ball on the 26th.

—The Benevolent home fair will continue every night for a week. It will be given at Concordia hall. No charge for admission. After the theater to-night drop by and take a cup of coffee and some oysters. Prices will be cheap.

—We cannot understand why days of hesitancy and delay will be indulged in when a few doses of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will ease and cure the worst cough and colds. Price, 25 cents. 243

—Mr. J. T. Shivers, who was in charge of the convict camp of Captain W. D. Grant at Augusta, says that the statement made by the keeper of the penitentiary, that he was discharged is incorrect. He says he was not discharged, but quit voluntarily.

POLICE POINTS.

—Captain white caresses a pair of hound pups.

—Some of the police wear snow-shoes up to their knees.

—The recorder's court yesterday was slimly attended.

—General Tige Anderson can tell a war anecdote better than anybody.

Colonel Nash is wintering in—well, hang it, we don't know. Ask Major Cook.

—The ears of a policeman are not trained to enjoy the gentle murmurs from a tin horn.

—No state arrests have been made in the past two days. It looks as though crime was in a sling.

—Not a single member of the police wears a red neck-tie or a pair of patent leather boots, or parts his hair in the middle.

—The cows will not let the police alone. They persist in running the knights of the the baton all over the city.

—From the looks of things last night, the recorder will have a small court this morning.

—The police can keep everything straight with the exception of the frisky flea. He will behave disorderly at all times, and is very rarely arrested.

—During the entire time that Captain John Milledge has occupied the position of judge of the recorder's court, there has been only one day upon which he had no cases to try.

—There is a set of worthless white and colored women in our city who eleven months in the year reside in the cells at the station-house.

—The quiet state of things that have existed during the past few days in police circles may be good to the city, but it is death to the recorder's chain-gang.

—They say that the reason why the members of the police force do not wear their pistol buckles on the outside of their coats is because the sight of these deadly weapons frighten the ladies.

—In the notice of the elegant concert which took place at Professor Schultze's musical institute on Wednesday night, the printer made us say that it occurred on the fourth instead of on the eighteenth. This error corrects itself, but we cannot allow the occasion to pass without once more alluding to the series of concerts which the professor and Madame Vonder Hoya-Schultze have inaugurated as the finest and the most entertaining that have ever been given in our city.

Mr. John B. Langley, a one-armed ex-confederate soldier, and for a long time a well and favorably-known citizen of this county, is a candidate for the office of tax-receiver at our next election. We have no doubt Mr. Langley would make a good officer if elected, and recommend him to the voters of the county.

Every Moments' Wonderful Work.

Every moment that we live the work of destruction never ceases among what is scientifically called "the tissues" of which our bodies are composed. Every moment if we are in health, the work of repairing this destructive process goes on with equal pace. When the vital, force is great, more vigor is given to the blood and muscular fibre than the ordinary wear and tear of existence uses up. When the vital force fails from any cause, there ensues a wasting away, which, if not arrested, ends in decay and death. Physicians all declare that when these symptoms of decline set in, the only certain remedy is Cod Liver Oil. But their patients, with almost equal unanimity, say that Cod Liver Oil is "So Nasty" they can not take it. The only resource left is to obtain Scott's Emulsion of the Oil with the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. This is altogether free from disagreeable taste and odor, and is an unequaled tonic for the nerves and brain.

000 dec20 d3m fri sun wed& wky3m

Bargains! Bargains!!

Furchgott, Benedict & Co. offer immense bargains in Ladies' Black Beaver Cloaks; also, in Blankets, Dress Goods, Silks, Ladies' and Children's Underwear, and particular attention is drawn to their great bargains in Carpets. dec15 tf

—Orders taken and promptly filled for all kinds of Masonic goods at Clarke's, 6 Whitehall. dec20 d1t

—Clarke, the only exclusive Hat man, is now receiving new goods daily. No. 6 Whitehall. dec20 d1t

Dr. Hall's Rock Candy Cough Syrup is delightful to take and certain to cure. Price, 50 cents a bottle. For sale by Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and Haliman & Candler, Druggists.
299 nov17 dtf

Christmas Turkeys.

I will deliver Turkeys in Atlanta in lots of ten or more at 10 cents per pound,gro
J. S. Roberts,
214 dec11 d10t Red Clay, Ga.

Keep Guard.

A bad cold or cough, the most insidious of all the evils which afflict mankind, readily yields to Coussens' Compound of Honey of Tar, and a practical test of its virtues has never failed to convince the most skeptical that it is the best remedy ever offered the public for Coughs, Colds and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. The editor of one of our religious papers says that a friend of his, suffering with Asthma, informs him that he experienced more benefit from the use of Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar than from all the various remedies he has tried. If you have a bad cold or cough, remember that Coussens' Compound Honey of Tar will speedily relieve you. It is sold by Collier & Co. and Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, at 50 cents a Bottle;
411 may2.deow1y&weow1y.

Just Out.

December style Stiff Hats, the nobbiest in the city, at W. R. Joyner's, 32 Whitehall street. 350 dec18 d2t

—Auction at 12 Marietta street to-day at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Chairs for ladies.
dec20 d1t

—Fresh Fancy Crackers and Candy at 98 Whitehall street. Jno. W. Stokes.
343 dec17 d1w

—Clarke, the Hatter, has just received the largest and finest stock of Children's Hats ever brought to this city. dec20 d1t

Christmas Groceries.

Currants, Raisins, Citron, Prunes, Figs, Apples and Oranges at 98 Whitehall street.
343 dec17 d1w Jno. W. Stokes.

—L. H. Clake has just received the latest Broadway style of Silk Hats. dec20 d1t

AUCTION

At No. 12 Marietta Street

Of fine Japanese Goods, Vases, Tea Sets and Cutlery. Ladies' sale at 11 a. m. Night sale at 7 p. m. dec20 d1t

—Ladies, go to 12 Marietta street this morning at 11 o'clock, to buy fine presents at auction. dec20 d1t

Sponge Cake.

Two cupfuls of sugar, two cups of flour, four eggs, two-thirds of a cupful of warm water, two teaspoons of Dooley's Yeast Powder, one teaspoon of flavoring. Mix the powder with the flour while dry.

—The finest presents we have seen yet for children are those beautiful little Trunks at Clarke's. dec20 d1t

Boys and Girls!

You are expected to be at the Mansion, Monday morning, December 23d, at 10 o'clock, sharp, with baskets full of evergreens to assist in decorating for the Carnival. The Lady Managers.
December 20th, 1878—d1t

Large Selected Stock of Cigars at Auction by E. H. Olcott & Co.

We will sell at auction, commencing on Monday morning, December 23d, at No. 12 Marietta street, the largest and best selected stock of Cigars ever offered at auction or private sale in this city. The stock embraces all the favorite brands and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Sale will continue from day to day until closed out, as this stock must be sold. Remember day of sale and be on hand. Sales at 10 a. m., 2 and 7 p. m.
E. H. Olcott & Co.,
000 dec20 d3t Auctioneers.

—Please let all remember that efforts are on foot to entertain thousands of children at the Carnival—December 26th—at the Executive Mansion. Get all the little folks ready, for the music is tuning for the merry games already. dec20 d1t

—For a fine Gold-headed Cane go to Clarke's. He has a fine display for Christmas. dec20 d1t

Good Advice.

Now is the time of year for Pneumonia, Lung Fever, etc. Every family should have a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Don't allow for one moment that cough to take hold of your child, your family or yourself. Consumption, Asthma, Pneumonia, Croup, Hemorrhages, and other fatal diseases may set in. Although it is true German Syrup is curing thousands of these dreaded diseases, yet it is much better to have it at hand when three doses will cure you. One Bottle will last your whole family a winter and keep you safe from danger. If you are consumptive do not rest until you have tried this remedy. Sample Bottles 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. Sold by your druggist.
378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

JOHN KEELY.
"Where Real Bargains are to be Found, There do Crowds Congregate."
Cloaks! Cloaks! Cloaks!
Just Opened at Prices Simply Ridiculously Low!
More CLOAKS than any four houses in Georgia can Exhibit.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF AN IMMENSE WHOLESALE CLOAK HOUSE IN NEW YORK CLEARED OUT AT FIFTY CENTS IN THE DOLLAR.
If you want a $ 3.75 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $ 6.50.
If you want a $ 4.50 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $ 7.50.
If you want a $ 5.00 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $ 9.00.
If you want a $ 6.00 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $11.00.
If you want a $ 7.50 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $14.00.
If you want a $ 9.00 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $17.00.
If you want a $10.00 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $18.00.
If you want a $12.50 CLOAK, get one at JOHN KEELY'S, worth $20.00.
If you want the finest CLOAK made, at half price, go to JOHN KEELY'S.
One Hundred and Fifty MISSES' CLOAKS just opened, in all sizes.
CHEAP! CHEAP!
If anybody jests about advertising an immense stock of CLOAKS at half their value, be assured that I am in solid earnest.
I Challenge Competition in the Cloak Trade.
I have got the inside track in this line of goods, and will prove it by my prices and styles.
Call at once, for so great are the Bargains that I expect to sell 50 to 75 Cloaks a day this week, at JOHN KEELY'S.
360 dec17 dtildec25

OUR CHRISTMAS DISPLAY.
CONSISTING OF
$10,000 Diamonds,
$20.000 Watches & Jewelry,
$5,000 Solid Silver,
$5,000 Plated Ware,
$5,000 Fancy Goods.
We are offering at prices that cannot be competed with.
The very large stock which we have, and the necessity of reducing it, compel us to offer goods at lower prices than are usually quoted.
We ask special attention to our immense assortment of GOLD Necklaces and Lockets of new and beautiful patterns; also, Gold-headed CANES, RINGS, BUTTONS, SETS, etc.
Our stock of SOLID SILVER PRESENTS is more varied and attractive than any that has ever been offered here.
We invite an examination of our goods and prices.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall St.
55 dec5 d4w

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.
Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

—New Shelled and Soft-Shelled Almonds, English Walnuts, Brazils and Filberts at 98 Whitehall street. Jno. W. Stokes.
343 dec17 d1w

—Ladies, enjoy your Christmas Turkey from Jno. W. Stokes'. 343 dec17 d1w

Christmas Goods!
At McBride's Kaga, Kiyoto and Nagasaki Porcelain Japanese Lacquer Ware, for Holiday and Bridal Presents. The most extensive stock ever brought to the South, at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
at
W. BOLLMANN'S,
No. 10 Whitehall Street.
254 dec14 dtf

ANOTHER REDUCTION.
Sets of Teeth $5.00 to $10.00. Fillings made at 50 cents each, at Dr. W. G. Browne's Dental Rooms, 33 1-2 Whitehall street.
601 dec1 d1m

—For repairs on all kinds of Vehicles go to Jarvis & Stokes. Factory 44 Line street.
312 dec15 1wk

Ladies
Are offered Millinery, Cloaks, Fancy Goods, etc., during the next few days at New York cost at Mrs. Heald's, No. 31 Whitehall street.
249 dec14 dtf

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

A B Watkins, Memphis; Dr H H Cary, LaGrange; George P Heath, Georgia; L D Hopkins, Mrs Jane L Hopkins, New Orleans; B C Wells, Cole City; A J Wisdom, Mrs Reid and daughter, Chattanooga; Jno. C More, Smyrna; Hill J Carnes, Lonepay, Ga; J T Cook, Columbus; Wm Wakeman, New York; Jno J Judson, Georgia; H R Jackson, Missisippi; H P Lovett, Alabama; Mrs A A Brown and child, J R Smith, Macon; P W Meldren, J R Sausey, Savannah; Walter T Johns, Richmond; J B Jones, Elberton; Wm B Farr, T F Moran, Louisville; B J Duncan, Georgia; J M Edwards, Athens; W P Nunnally, Worth county; H P Hurst, J W Plancy, New Orleans; Wm B Ferguson, Nashville; John Trammell, Jacksonville, Fla; R R Hargis, Bartow county; E A Warwick, Central, S C; W L Vaughn, Lawrenceville, Ga; N T Baruett, Hampton, Ga; E M Brown, T R Mills, Griffin; J T Jones, W F Houston, H T Northerly Mississippi; J T Jones, Ga; C G Meriwether, Mobile; G G Foster, Elberton; M J Parks, Forsyth; M Reeves, Greenville; J G Truitt, LaGrange; Henry Perry, Ga; W J Branan, Ga R R; J Scoville, N C Scoville, New York; C H Abbott and wife, Zanesville, Ohio; Mrs Thomas Brown, Miss Cassie Brown, Greensboro; C H Smith, Blackshear; Reuben Arnold, Dearland; W J Morris, Newtown; H J Maal, D C Morgan, New York; N Hicks, Ga R B; Mrs R R Hargis, Bartow county; W J Scott, Marietta.

Kimball House.

H H Tucker, Jr, Athens, Ga; L Meyer, Columbus, Ga; Thomas M Compton and wife, Athens, Ga; C M Clark, Albany, Ga; M C Spangler, New York; A Seligman, New York; S T Andrews, Chester, S C; S T Fambrough, Ala; Jas S Burch, Texas; J P Wood, Missisipi; J O Sanders, Elberton, Ga; R W Cone, Sandersville; Dr and Mrs G W Tanner, Sandersville; Mrs Proudfit, Memphis; Miss Van Vanlkenberg, Macon, Ga; W A Border, Columbus, Ga; Adolph Nelson, Nashville, Tenn; George F Hudlt, New York; Georg H Haynes, New York; T J Fog, Indianapolis, Ind; W D Hayden, Oxford, Ga; Mrs Krauer, three children and nurse, N O; M E Morton, New York; Colonel W F Grap, New York; J H Harden, Chester, S C; John Maydill and wife, New York; R P Carpenter, Philadelphia; R S DeSca, Virginia; Elsas Hauff, Philadelphia; Rufus E Lester, Savannah, Ga; Jahn N Moore, Louisville, Ky; A Gans, Philadelphia; C C Parrott and wife, M M Parrott, Miss Julia Parrott, Cartersville; J J Boyd, New York; E E Chisolm, Ga; J E Parrott, wife and child, Calhoun; W W Davis, Virginia; J G Mays, Augusta, Ga; L E O'Keefe, Charleston, S C; Henry D McGowan, W G Crenshaw, A W Wheelock, New York; S B Shene and wife, Chicago Ill; Geo Graflin, Baltimore; P B Buck, Baltimore; Wm B Gates, Cincinnati; J R Boylston, wife, two children and nursef Charleston; B C Yancy, Athens; B J Henderson, Covington; W H Potter, Newnan, Ga.

FINANCIAL.

Constitution Office,
Atlanta, December 19, 1878.

GOLD—
Buying..........100 | Selling..........101
EXCHANGE—
Buying at..........par | Selling..........¼ prem
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	104@105	Atlanta City 8s	107@109
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	113@115
Georgia 7s gold	110@111	Augusta City 7s	97@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	65@ 70
So. Car. valid 6s	83@ 85	Macon City	45@ 50
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	105@107	Ga. R. R. 7s	102@104
		Ga. R. R. 6s	95@ 97
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	105@107	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
		So. West R. R. 7s	103@105
		M. & W. R. R. 7s	103@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	100@102	W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@10[illegible]
Atlanta Water	99@102		
Atlanta City 7s	99@101		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	75@ 78	South Wes R. R.	96@ 99
Central R. R.	73@ 75	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	103@105		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Noon—Stocks irregula. Money 4@4½. Gold 100. Exchange—long $4 82½; short $4 87½. Governments dull. State Bonds weak.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Evening.—Money 4@7. Exchange $4 82½. Gold 100. Governments quiet and weak; new fives 106⅛. State Bonds dull.

Stocks irregular.

N Y. Central	110⅞	Chicago & N. W.	47
Eire	18⅞	Preferred	74⅛
Lake Shore	69⅞	Rock Island	119⅝
Illinois Central	77⅞	Western Union	93⅞
Pittsburg	82⅞		

Sub-treasury balances:

Gold	$118,425,488	Currency	$16,724,202

Sub-treasury payments:

Bonds	$115,000	Interest	$160,800

Customs receipts to-day $335 000.

LONDON, December 19—noon.—Consols, money 94 1-16; account 94¼. Erie 19⅜. Bullion increase £514,000.

PARIS, December 19—2 p. m.—Rentes 112f, 85c. Specie increase 480,000 francs.

COMMERCIAL.

Constitution Office,
Atlanta, December 19, 1878.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton quiet; middlings 8; low middlings 7½.

RECEIPTS TO-DAY.

By wagon	320
Air Line Railroad	162
Georgia Railroad	62
Central Railroad	295
Western and Atlantic Railroad	240
West Point Railroad	89
Total	1,168
Receipts previously	60,974
Total	62,142
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	62,243

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	315
Shipments previously	52,158
Total	52,473
Stock on hand	9,770

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Receipts to-day	1,168
Receipts same day last year	1,622
Decrease	454
Receipts since September 1	62,243
Corresponding date last year	72,672
Decrease	10,429

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, December 19—noon—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 5; middling Orleans 5⅜; sales 10,000 bales: speculation and export 1,000; receipts 20,500; American 19,100; futures opened 3-32@⅛ better; advance since partially lost; uplands, low middling clause, December delivery 5 1-16@5 3-32; January and February delivery 5 1-32, 5 1-16, 5 3-32, 5⅛@5 3-32; February and March delivery 5⅛, 5 5-32, 5 3-16, 5 5-32; March and April delivery 5 7-32; April and May delivery 5 7-32, 5¼, 5 9-32; May and June delivery 5 5-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 19—2:00 p.m—Middling uplands 5 1-16; middling Orleans 5 7-16; low middling uplands 4⅞; good ordinary uplands 4 11-16; ordinary uplands 4⅝; uplands, low middling clause, March and April delivery 5 3-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 19—5:00 p.m.—Sales of American to-day 8,600 bales; futures closed steady; uplands, low middling clause, December delivery 5⅛; January and February delivery 5⅛; February and March delivery 5 3-16; March and April delivery 5 7-32; also 5¼; April and May delivery 5 5-16; May and June delivery 5 11-32; also 5⅜; new crop shipped in November and December per sail 5 5-32.

NEW YORK, December 19—Noon.—Cotton market dull; sales 258 bales; middling uplands 9; middling Orleans 9⅛; futures firm.

December	9.04	February	9.32
January	9.17	March	9.45

NEW YORK, December 19.—Evening.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 223 bales: uplands 9; Orleans 9⅛; net receipts to-day 244; gross 1,375; futures closed weak; sales 128,000.

December	9.00@9.02	April	9.58@9.59
January	9.14@9.15	May	9.70@9.72
February	9.30@9.31	June	9.82@9.83
March	9.43@9.46	July	9.91@9.92

Consolidated net receipts..........25,930

GALVESTON, December 19.—Cotton firm; middlings 8¼; low middlings 7¾; good ordinary 7⅜; net receipts 2,109 bales; gross 2,481; sales 5,923; stock 113,853; exports to France 2,105; coastwise 374.

NORFOLK, December 19.—Cotton steady; middlings 8⅜; net receipts 2,835 bales; gross ...; stock 3,390; sales 650; exports coastwise 1,090.

BALTIMORE, December 19 – Cotton quiet; middlings 8⅞; low middlings 8¼; good ordinary 8; net receipts none; gross 153; sales 286; stock 3,637; exports coastwise 25.

BOSTON, December 19.—Cotton steady; middlings 9⅛; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8¼; net receipts 1,453 bales; gross 1,453; no sales; stock 2,575.

"CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR."
JOHN KEELY
Has gone to immense trouble and expense in order to be able to lay before the public the LARGEST and CHEAPEST lot of HANDSOME,
USEFUL, SENSIBLE, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
Ever offered in the history of this city. READ THE APPENDED LIST:
SILKS, SILKS!
1,200 yards BLACK SILK, 65c per yard, worth 90c.
2,850 yards BLACK SILK, 75c to $1.00, worth 25c per yard more.
1,200 yards superb BLACK CASHMERE FINISH SILKS, of the famous Guinet brand, $1.25 to $1.[illegible]—a great bargain. COLORED SILKS of every shade. CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS!
NOTHING LIKE MY STOCK OF CLOAKS IN THE STATE!
NEW CLOAKS! NEW CLOAKS!!
WILL ARRIVE ON MONDAY.
108 of the cheapest Cloaks in Georgia, from $5.00 each, down to the lowest price.
517 beautiful Cloaks, from $6.50 up to $12.00 each—perfect marvels.
74 of the choicest English Cloaks, imported AT STRICTLY HALF PRICE.
CLOAKS FOR EVERYBODY!!! CLOAKS FOR EVERYBODY!!!
Crochet Shawls.
THE GREATEST MARVEL OF THIS SEASON!!
1,000 Elegant Crochet Shawls, just opened, 75c worth $2.75.
81 of the largest and finest Wool Shawls made, at $1.50 each, made of the very finest crewel.
Christmas "Bargain Counters!" Wonders!!
MARVELLOUS THINGS FOR THE MONEY!!
5,000 Needlework Initial Handkerchiefs, embracing every letter in the alphabet, hemstitched, at 25c each, well worth 75c—the finest goods made.
12,000 elegant Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, embroidered corners, 15c each, intended to have been sold at 35c each.
1,000 dozen Ladies' finest Fancy Wool and Cotton Hose, at half price—WONDERFULLY CHEAP GOODS.
250 dozen Ladies' Merino Underwear—a great bargain.
175 dozen Men's Merino Vests half their usual price.
198 dozen, job lot, Ladies' and Misses' Gloves HALF PRICE.
78 dozen Men's Linen Bosom Shirts, 50c each.
187 dozen of the best 75c Shirts in the United States.
203 dozen of the best $1.00 Shirts known to the trade.
170 dozen Men's Fancy Silk Scarfs and Ties, half price.
In fact, the "Bargain Counters" will be THE FEATURE of the dry goods trade in Atlanta this week, if it is possible to make them so. They will be filled with Novelties, at extraordinary prices, at
JOHN KEELY'S,
Corner Whitehall and Hunter Streets.
360 dec17...dtil dec25

NOTE THE FOLLOWING PRICES!
GREAT SLAUGHTER
In the Remainder of our Entire Stock!
Our $5.50 Beaver Cloaks reduced to..........[illegible]
Our $6.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to..........[illegible]
Our $7.50 Beaver Cloaks reduced to..........[illegible]
Our $9.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to..........$ 7.00
Our $10.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to..........$ 8.00
Our $11.00 and $12.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to..........$ 9.00
Our $15.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to..........$12.00
Our $16.00 and $18.00 Beaver Cloaks reduced to..........$13.50
And all finer grades in still greater proportion.
Our $1.25 Gray Blankets reduced to..........95 cents a pair.
Our $2.50 White Blankets reduced to..........$1.75 a pair.
Our $4.00 White Blankets reduced to..........$3.00 a pair.
Our $4 50 White Blankets reduced to..........$3.25 a pair.
Our $6.00 White Blankets reduced to..........$4.00 a pair.
Our $7.00 White Blankets reduced to..........$5.00 a pair.
Big Bargains in finer grades.
Ladies' Under Vests reduced from 50 cents to 35 cents.
10.000 yards Dress Goods reduced 20 per cent. to 33 per cent. These are undoubtedly the cheapest goods ever offered or will be offered in this market.
Don't Fail to Look at Them.
Silks, Satins and Velvets at original Cost.
Have just received for the Coming Holidays
FULL LINES OF
Dolls, Jewelry Boxes, Glove Boxes, Candle Sticks, Japanese Card Holders, Silver-plated Bracelets, Fancy Soap and Handkerchief Boxes, and many other articles too numerous to mention.
We kindly ask the trading public to favor us with a visit to our well-known establishment.
Respectfully,
Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,
38 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
000 dec15—dtf

WILMINGTON, December 19.–Cotton market firm; middlings 8 5-16; low middlings 7 15-16; good ordinary 7½; net receipts 592 bales; gross ...; sales 116; stock 10,949; exports to continent 1,140; coastwise 1,441.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.–Cotton firm; middlings 9; low middlings 8¾; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts 491 bales; gross 798; sales 636; to spinners 586; stock 6,614.

SAVANNAH, December 19.–Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 8⅝; low middlings 8⅛; good ordinary 7⅝; net receipts 3,866 bales; gross ...; sales 1,700; stock 79,034; exports to Great Britain 3,641; continent 483; coastwise 1,319.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.–Cotton firm; offerings scant; middlings 8⅝; low middlings 8⅛; good ordinary 7¾, net receipts 8,373 bales; gross 8,934; sales 11,000; stock 271,186; exports to Great Britain 5,233; France 3,100; continent 6,780; coastwise 1,773.

MOBILE, December 19.–Cotton firm; middlings 8¼; low middlings 7⅞; good ordinary 7½; net receipts 2,879 bales; gross ...; sales 200; stock 59,530; exports coastwise 3,160.

MEMPHIS, December 19.–Cotton steady; middlings 8¼; net receipts 2,960 bales; shipments 4,633; sales 3,900; stock 91,343.

AUGUSTA, December 19. Cotton firm; middlings 8¼; low middlings 7½; good ordinary 7¼; net receipts 1,540 bales; gross ...; sales 1,090.

CHARLESTON, December 19.–Cotton firmer; middlings 9⅛; low middlings 8⅝; good ordinary 8⅛; net receipts 3,658 bales; gross ...; sales 2,000; stock 84,969; exports to continent 8,000.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—19@20c.
BUTTER—dull; choice 16@17; fair 12@14; common 10@11.
POULTRY—Chickens, dressed 8@10c; turkeys 9@12c.
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 50.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ℔ lb.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@4½; common cattle 3½@4; good cattle 4@3½; choice cattle 4½@5; extra cattle 5@5½; Norta Georgia cattle 2½@3; Tennessee 4@5.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00a$1 20.
WHEAT BRAN—90.
OATS—40: seed 50a60.
HAY—Timothy 90a$1 00; Clover none
CORN—63@65.
MEAL—65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—75.
POTATOES—Irish ℔ bbl $2 00.
ONIONS—$1 75@$2 00.
CABBAGE—Northern 7@12½c ℔ lb.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@47.
COFFEE—Rio 13½a17½; old Government Java 25@a29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¾; white extra C 9½; extra C 9; yellow 8a9: New Orleans 8a10.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 25; extra $4 50@$4 75; family $5 25; extra family $5 50; fancy $6 00a$6 25.
BACON—Clear sides 6¾; sugar-cured hams 10.
GREEN MEATS—4½.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 4¾; bulk strips none.
LARD—Tierces kit 7¾; kegs and cans 8; refined 7¼.
CREAM CHEESE—10½.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 15.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 40.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30a35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a$9 00 ℔ doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—℔ bundle 2 25; P. C. T 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 50a4 00; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 75; buck 2 00.

Tobacco.

Trade active and prices fully maintained. Manufactured Tobacco — very common and unreliable 40c; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a1 00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin 1 00; Leather wood 1 00; natural leaf 1 00; Calhoun 1 25; Cook's extra fine fig 85; fine cut in pails, 75a85.

Smoking Tobacco—Common assorted sizes 45a50; medium 50a55; Durham best standard brands 58a60.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8½a9½; cambrics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 85.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $6 00; Palermo $8 50; Menton $8 00 ℔ box; Apples, northern $3 00a3 50; Oranges, $2 00a$2 50 ℔ 100; Cocoanuts 6; Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 7c; Currants 7½a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 13a14c; Almonds 20a22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½a10; Filberts 12½a15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Evening.—Flour tending in buyers favor; superfine western and state $3.30@$3.70; common to good extra western and state $3.60@$4.00; good to choice do. $4.05@$4.50; southern flour unchanged. Wheat, winter ½@¾c better; spring without decided change; ungraded spring 90; ungraded red $1 01@$1 07½. Corn quiet; ungraded 45⅛@46¼; No. 3, 45; new southern yellow 96½. Oats irregular. Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar quiet and heavy; fair to good refining 6½@6⅝; prime 6⅞; refined in moderate demand and unchanged. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice steady; fair business. Rosin quiet at $1.35@$1.40. Turpentine steady at 28. Pork opened heavy; closed firm and quiet; mess quoted at $7.20@$7.75; latter choice; March, new, $8.75. Cut Meats more active; middles quiet and firm; long-clear western 3.65; long and short clear $3.75. Lard, prime steam, 5.90. Whisky quiet at $1.09½ bid; $1.10 asked. Freights heavy.

CHICAGO, December 19.—Flour steady. Wheat active and firm; No. 2 red winter 89@90; No. 1 Chicago spring 84⅛ cash; 83½@83⅝ January; 84@84¼ February; No. 3 Chicago spring 72½. Corn dull and a shade lower; cash or January 31⅝; February 31½; May 35½. Oats nominally unchanged. Pork steady; fair demand and firm; cash $7.75; January $7.75@$7.77½; February $7 87½. Lard easier; closed stronger; cash or January 5.55; February 5.65. Bulk Meats firmer but not quotably higher. Whisky steady and unchanged. Market closed: Wheat inactive and lower; December 83; January 83¾@83⅞; February 83⅞@84. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard firmer; January [illegible] February 5.65.

The Drovers Journal reports Hogs firm; mixed $2.40@$2.70; closing weak and lower. Cattle receipts 5,000; shipments 2,800; market steady and unchanged. Sheep receipts 1,800; market firm $3.10@$4.00.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—Flour higher and firm; double extra fall $3.50@$3.65; treble extra fall $3.90@$4.00. Wheat higher and strong; No. 2 red fall 92¾ cash; 92½@93 December; [illegible] January; 92¾@93⅜ February; No. 3 red fall [illegible] No. 2 spring 76. Corn higher and firm; No. mixed 30⅛@30¼ January; 31¼@31⅝ February; 34⅝ May. Oats higher and active; No. 2 [illegible] cash. Whisky steady and firm at $1.0[illegible] Pork steady; jobbing at $7.75.. Lard firmer at [illegible] $5 42. Bulk Meats quiet and firm; car lots loose shoulders 2.50@2.55; clear rib sides [illegible] clear sides 3.60@3.70. Bacon dull and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; red and white 88@97. Corn dull at 31@32. Oats 24@[illegible] Pork firm at $8 00. Lard, steam 5.55@$5.60. Bulk Meats firm; shoulders 2.60@2.65; short rib [illegible] 4.17½ buyer of March; short clear [illegible] quiet; old shoulders 2¾; new short rib [illegible] short clear [illegible]. Whisky active and firm at [illegible] Butter firmer but not quotably higher. Sugar steady and unchanged. Hogs steady.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red 85; amber and white 90@92. Corn quiet; white 36; mixed 34. Oats white 25½; mixed 23½. Pork quiet at $8.25. Lard steady. Bulk Meats quiet; shoulders [illegible] clear rib sides 3.75@3.85. Bacon scarce and firm; clear rib sides, new, 4⅞. Sugar-cured hams [illegible] 9½. Whisky active and firm at $1.[illegible]

BALTIMORE, December 19.—Flour steady and quiet. Wheat, southern firm; small supply; western strong and higher; southern red [illegible]; amber $1.04@$1.07; No. 2 Pennsylvania red [illegible]; No. 2 western winter red spot and December [illegible] @$1.05¼; January $1.05½; February [illegible] Corn, southern active and steady; western dull and heavy; southern white [illegible]; yellow [illegible] 45¼. Oats firm; only store lots offered. Hay steady; prime Maryland and Pennsylvania [illegible]. Provisions dull and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominal: Rio cargoes 10½@15¾.

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